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Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta *Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi*

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Attlee Calls Nizam's Bluff In Commons

Angry Scenes In Bout With Churchill

MYTH OF SOVEREIGN STATUS OF HYDERABAD EXPOSED

It Is For India To Decide Plebiscite Authority

LONDON, July 30 (Reuter): The Hyderabad Debate in the British Parliament today involved the biggest personal clash between Prime Minister Clement Attlee and Opposition leader Winston Churchill, since the Labour Government assumed power.

Premier Attlee whose exchanges with Mr. Churchill are normally urbane, flung across the floor of the House fierce criticism that drew angry comments from Mr. Churchill in return

CHALLENGE TO CHURCHILL

Mr. Attlee displayed what for him is unusual vehemence, and his voice, sometimes difficult to catch, rang out clearly across the Chamber.

Mr. Attlee opened on a note of personal challenge to Mr. Churchill that ran right through his speech, and closed on an indictment of the Opposition Leader that came near to open anger.

NO STATUS TO INTERFERE

Mr. Attlee's address was aimed at refuting Mr. Churchill's charge of broken pledges on Hyderabad.

The Government maintained the line that it has no status to interfere with affairs of the new Independent Dominions.

IN VISITORS' GALLERY

The wordy exchange between Mr. Attlee and Mr. Churchill was watched by visitors from India, Pakistan and Hyderabad, who were among the crowd thronging the public galleries.

Parliament was meeting on its last day before the summer recess for a purpose many members expected never to arise again in the British House of Commons — a debate which involved the affairs of the new and Independent Dominions of India and Pakistan through the Hyderabad problem.

Friday's normally half-empty House benches were no fuller than usual, but there was a significant muster of Cabinet Ministers around Mr. Attlee on the front Government Bench.

Mr. Churchill sat opposite with "Shadow Cabinet" member Mr. Harold MacMillan.

LIMITS OF DEBATE

Speaker's Ruling

Before the debate started, the Speaker of the House, Mr. Douglas Clifton Brown, ruled against Mr. Attlee's view that the debate should be restricted. "some ruling as to the scope of any debate which might ensue in regard to India and Pakistan, in view of the fact that they are now Self-Governing Dominions and how far any matter can be properly brought before the House."

Mr. Winston Churchill, Leader of the Opposition, put before the Speaker "a few considerations upon this very important issue which will govern so much our future affairs in this House."

First of all, he said, it was very inconvenient that "this attitude on the part of the Prime Minister should have been disclosed to me, as Leader of the Opposition, at such very short notice."

LETTER TO ATTLEE.

It was four days since he wrote to the Prime Minister telling him that he proposed to raise this question and saying: "I propose to remind you of your pledges and indeed of ours about the rights of these States and I trust you will be able to be present on this occasion as the matter is one which affects the good name of British Governments, past and present."

In his letter, Mr. Churchill added that he had been informed that both Hyderabad and Kashmir were willing to have their fate decided by a plebiscite under the auspices of the United Nations, provided the basis of the election was adult suffrage without property qualification.

That seemed to him a solution which it was difficult for any believer in democracy to object to Mr. Churchill concluded his letter by appealing to the Prime Minister to say that he would help it forward and added: "Without it much blood may flow and our comity may be broken".

"I am now surprised," Mr. Churchill told the House, "to hear that the Prime Minister considers it will be out of order now. He raises this issue in the House and has sent me a letter saying that his view is that, while pledges may be discussed, nothing connected with Hyderabad or Kashmir can be discussed".

PREMIER EXPLAINS.

Mr. Attlee: "May I correct Mr. Churchill? It is better to get things accurate. I point out that as we were members of the Security Council. Action by the Security Council in respect of Kashmir was obviously one

(Continued on Page 7)

HYDERABAD NOT BEING STARVED

Krishna Menon Refutes 'Absurd Stories' Being Circulated

LONDON, July 30 (Reuter): Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Indian High Commissioner in London, said here to-day that India was doing her best to stop gunrunnin by air to Hyderabad and although she had not yet shot down any planes, she had issued a warning.

"India has a legal right to shoot down planes that fly over the country without permission".

Outlining to a London audience the present position between India and Hyderabad, Mr. Menon said that "nationals who are not Hyderabad nationals are interfering in this matter and indulging in gunrunning by air".

Mr. Menon denied that India was trying to starve Hyderabad by imposing food sanctions.

"The stories circulated recently that India is using her power to squeeze the people of Hyderabad are absurd propaganda. Hyderabad is an exporting and not an importing country. How can we impose food sanctions on a country which exports food?"

He declared that the overwhelming majority of the Hyderabad people wanted a peaceful settlement and sought unity in India.

Mr. Menon was addressing a meeting of the West African Students' Union.

KARACHI, July 30 (API): The Pakistan Red Cross Society at its first general body meeting today decided to "make arrangements" for sending drugs to Hyderabad State" in response to an appeal from the State's Red Crescent Society".

MASANI IN BRAZIL

President Dutra of Brazil greets Mr. M. R. Masani, India's first Minister to Brazil on the occasion of the presentation of credentials on Thursday. On his extreme right in the background is Sr. Raul Fernandes, Foreign Minister of Brazil.

Mirza's Mission In Delhi

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, July 30.

The primary object of Sir Mirza Ismail's visit to New Delhi is in regard to the diplomatic appointment intended for him. He was tipped for France. The French Government, though it has no objection to his appointment, would prefer a French-knowing diplomat to take charge of the Indian Embassy in France.

While here Sir Mirza Ismail is feeling his way about Hyderabad and exploring avenues for a peaceful settlement. Opinion here, however, is that so long as the Laik Ali Ministry remains in power in Hyderabad, there is hardly any chance for settlement.

New Delhi view is that the Parliamentary debate tonight would further alieniate Hyderabad from India and, as Sardar Patel recently declared, nothing short of Accession will be acceptable here.

Hurs Loot Jesinghar Railway Station

NEW DELHI, July 30 (API): Hurs looted Jesinghar Railway station on the Sind Section of the Jodhpur State Railway, it was reported from Jodhpur today. Ten days' railway earnings and private property of the Assistant Station Master are among the loot carried away.

DEPRESSION ROUND THE CORNER

Truman Asks For Vigorous Anti-Inflation Measures

WASHINGTON, July 30 (UPA):—President Truman and his economic advisers today warned Congress a depression may be in the offing unless something is done to curb inflation.

Prices, wages, production and profits are at all-time highs. But, the President said, this could be the lull before the storm unless Congress takes "vigorous measures" to bridge the uncertainty between the post-war boom and stable economy.

Truman's views were set forth in a mid-year economic report to Congress.

The President took the occasion to argue anew in behalf of the eight-point anti-inflation programme which he presented to the special session of Congress Tuesday.

CHINA AND AMERICA CRITICISE DUTCH

LAKE SUCCESS, July 29, (UPA): The United States and China indirectly criticized the Netherlands in the United Nations Security Council today for endangering the shaky Indonesian peace by clamping restrictions on Indonesia's trade.

DEFENCE CHIEFS MEET

LONDON, July 30 (UPI) : Chiefs of Staff of the Army, Navy and Air Force attended today a meeting of the Defence Committee of the Cabinet at 10 Downing Street. The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Bevin, was present.

PAKISTAN SEIZES PART OF JODHPUR RAILWAY

No Payment Yet For Agreed Amount For Rolling Stock

NEW DELHI, July 30, (A.P.I.): The Pakistan authorities are alleged to have seized the Sind section of the Jodhpur State Railway, stopped two trains proceeding towards Jodhpur, took possession of the stations and the control office and have replaced the Jodhpur Railway Staff by their own staff according to information received from Jodhpur. One of the trains thus stopped was carrying Hindu refugees from Hyderabad (Sind.)

There is now a complete cessation of rail traffic between Pakistan and India over the Jodhpur State Railway.

It is pointed out that talks were proceeding between Jodhpur and Pakistan "fairly satisfactorily" on the transfer of the ownership and management of the meter gauge railway of the Jodhpur State Railway in Pakiston territory. The Jodhpur Government contended that in accordance with the agreement there should be prepayment before the rolling stock, etc., were transferred.. At the request of the Pakistan Government the Indian High Commissioner, Mr. Sri Prakasa, came to Jodhpur to iron out differences and to see the deal through. In the ordinary course of events Pakistan would have taken possession of the railway on July 31. While negotiations were on, it is stated, the Pakistan authorities took forcible possession of the railway without any reference to the Jodhpur State.

It is further learned that the Jodhpur State have so far received no intimation from the Reserve Bank of the reported transfer of Rs. 50 lakhs said to have been credited to them by the Pakistan Government as payment for the rolling stock.

2 Jodhpur Officers And 40 Subordinates Detained

JODHPUR, July 30.

The Information Officer, Government of Jodhpur, wires:

News has appeared in the Press that the Government of Pakistan have deposited Rs. 500,000 in the Reserve Bank of India for the purchase of rolling stock from the Jodhpur Darbar from August 1, 1948. This is incorrect. The amount has been deposited in the Karachi Branch of Imperial Bank and without settling the conditions of payment. The conditions of payment have neither been settled nor have these been advised to the Jodhpur Railway authorities and in absence of these it is not known in whose name the amount has been deposited by the Government of Pakistan.

Four officers of the Jodhpur Railway who had gone to the Sind Section of the Railway for joint inspection with the Pakistan Railway's officers were detained and not permitted to cross the border. Their carriages were also detained. The Collector Tharparkar, Mirpurkhas, was contacted on the phone and he informed the General Manager that the trains were not allowed to proceed under his orders under instructions of the Pakistan Government.

The Officers of the Jodhpur Railway were not allowed to leave and cross the border to India. Two out of the four officers detained have been permitted to return but no conveyance was arranged for them. They had to travel a distance of 7 miles on foot at the dead of night to reach the station on the Jodhpur section. The remaining two officers and about 40 subordinate staff are still in Sind and it is not known if they are under detention or not.

Special Prayers At Rajghat

NEW DELHI, July 30 (UPI)—Special prayers were held at Rajghat this evening, as this day completes six months of Gandhiji's demise. Acharya Vinobha Bhave conducted the prayers

His Excellency Sri Rajagopalachariar, Governor-General of India also visited Rajghat today and paid his homage to the sacred memory of Gandhiji. This incidentally, was His Exellency's first visit to Rajghat since his assumption of office as the Governor-General of India .

Munitions Dump Blown Up

RIAF Active In Kashmir: Targets Attacked

SRINAGAR, July 28. (A.P.I.): R.I.A.F. fighters to-day blew up a vital ammunition dump at Bagh, inflicting the target with incessant rocket-firing.

Our fighters also flew sorties to Chakothi, where they foiled enemy attempts to rebuild a strategic bridge through which enemy-intended to reinforce its troops. Our rockets completely smashed up the bridge.

R.I.A.F. fighters also flew sorties over Punch area.

Advance Party In Srinagar

SRINAGAR, July 30 (UPI): An advance party of the United Nations Kashmir Commission, consisting of Major F. M. Smith, adviser to the U. S. Delegate, Mr. L. Grafee, Alternate Delegate (Belgium), and Mr. Richard Symonds of the Commission Secretariat, arrived in Srinagar today from Jammu by air to study the military situation. They were received at the aerodrome by high military officers.

The party is staying here in the State Guest Houses.

POONA RACES

Summer Meeting Opens Tomorrow

POONA, July 30, (A.P.I.): The first day of the Poona Races Summer Meeting due to be held tomorrow has been postponed to Sunday August 1, it was announced today.

New Textile Policy In Action

BOMBAY, Friday.

In pursuit of the urgent instructions telephonically conveyed to the Textile Commissioner, orders were issued in the city early on Friday morning freezing all cloth in stock in the textile mills. All movement of cloth was also banned except under a special permit issued by the Textile Commissioner.

At the request of the Textile Commissioner the Government of Bombay posted police guards inside the compound of a mills and at the entrances to godowns to prevent the smuggling of cloth.

Simultaneously the Textile Commissioner also served notices calling upon all manufacturers not to sell cloth except with his permission, to furnish him detailed information regarding the sales held by him and the the sales effected during the last ten days.

Ahmedabad Mill Agents Unnerved

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, July 30.

Government's surprising action of police patrol and freezing of stock of cloth has shocked the local mill agents.

A sudden call from New Delhi to Sheth Kasturbhai has created various rumours.

IN SAURASHTRA

RAJKOT, July 30 (API)—In accordance with the Government of India's new textile policy, the Government of Saurashtra have issued orders freezing all cloth and yarn stocks with the textile mills in Saurashtra, it was announced by the Minister for Industries and Supplies, Mr. Shah at a Press Conference this evening.

Eleven textile mills with a production of about fourthousand bales of cloth and some 1,800 bales of yarn per month have been affected by this order.

Stocks In Madras Frozen

MADRAS, July 30 (API.) In pursuance of the telegraphic instructions from the Government of India, the Provincial Government have freezed all stocks of yarn and cloth in textile mills in the city and issued directions to the district authorities to seal the stocks in the mills at once as a preliminary controlling the prices of textiles.

The cloth market in the city both wholesale and retail was wholly inactive today, there being no buying or selling.

Freezing Operations In W. Bengal

CALCUTTA, July 30 (API.) The West Bengal Government today issued orders freezing all stocks of yarn and cloth manufactured in West Bengal mills.

Orders have also been issued for the posting of police pickets at these mills to prevent movement of any cloth. Out of 32 mills in the Province, about 20 will come under the purview of the freezing order.

FREEZE ORDER SERVED ON 400 MILLS

New Cloth Control Plans: Wide Powers For Government

WHOLESALE TRADE THROUGH AUTHORISED AGENTS

NEW DELHI, July 29 (API): The Government of India today served orders on some 400 textile mills freezing their stocks. It is proposed to stamp prices on them. The prices will be on the basis of the Tariff Board report, but pending a decision on the report, the Government will fix prices 'ad hoc'.

THE NEW TEXTILE POLICY WHICH WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE SUPPLY AND INDUSTRY MINISTER DR. SHAMAPRASAD MOOKERJEE, VESTS THE PROVINCIAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS WITH AUTHORITY TO GIVE EFFECT TO THE SCHEME.

MAIN POINTS OF NEW POLICY

The main points of the new policy are:—

Sale of unstamped cloth now with wholesalers and retailers will be permitted upto October 31.

Powers will be assumed by Central, Provincial and State Governments by which they can requisition cloth from wholesalers and dealers at prices considered fair by them.

Government will take up immediately question of controlling prices of Indian raw cotton.

The revised textile policy also envisages the running of Government retail shops for the distribution of certain percentage of cloth. The rest will be sold through Consumers Co-operative Societies and normal trade channels.

Government are setting up an Enforcement Branch to implement the new textile control policy.

Details of the new policy are being worked out and are expected to be announced in the next few weeks.

COMMUNIQUE ON DELHI DECISION

NEW DELHI, July 30, (U.P.I.): "The Government have now carefully considered the situation in light of all the views expressed by the Textile Advisory Committee as well as Provincial Ministers and Prime Ministers of States, and have come to the conclusion that a measure of control over both distribution and prices of textiles must immediately be re-imposed", says a press Communique issued by the Government of India today on its textile policy.

The Press Communique, announcing the above decision of the Government, outlines the following steps which have been decided upon:—

(1) To ensure that the productive capacity of the mills is fully utilised, Government will set up machinery to prevent a fall in production and the manufacture of unsuitable or non-durable cloth.

(2) Government will fix fair prices of cloth and yarn ex-mill. The Tariff Board had been asked to report on the fair prices of cloth, has recently submitted its report, and this is at present under the consideration of the Government. Pending a decision on the recommendations of the Tariff Board, Government will fix prices 'ad hoc'.

(3) Such prices will be stamped on all cloth and yarn ex-mill. Such stamping will be done on existing stocks with the mills, and orders have already been issued freezing stocks with mills, for this purpose.

(4) Distribution to provinces and states according to quotas will be only through wholesalers, approved or nominated by provincial Governments or states. They have already been requested to forward lists of such wholesalers to the Textile Commissioner, and it is hoped that distribution of stamped cloth through these channels will begin very soon.

(5) Of the cloth so distributed to Provincial Governments and States, a certain amount will be distributed through shops controlled by them. The exact method of distribution must naturally be decided by them; but it has been suggested to them that in the initial stages such controlled shops should cater to the needs of the lower income groups.

(6) The balance of cloth to provinces and states, will be distributed through consumers' co-operative societies and through normal trade channels. Provincial Governments and States will exercise a general supervision over such trade channels, and they have already been requested to introduce a system of licensing retail shops. It is not the intention of the Government to restrict or to interfere with the working of these channels so long as the distribution is within the province or state concerned and the prices charged are correct.

(7) Retail shops in provinces and states will be allowed to charge an extra margin over the ex-mill prices stamped on the cloth, according to the rate fixed by the provincal or state Governments, for which the Central Government will prescribe a maximum.

(8) Powers will be assumed by the Central, Provincial and States Government by which they can requisition cloth from wholesalers and dealers at prices considered fair by them. This power is intended to be used for checking hoarding profiteering and other malpractices, and will be freely used.

(9) Although the primary responsibility of implementing the textile control will rest with provinces and states, an enforcement branch is also being immediately set up by the Central Government. Government will also assume adequate powers to deal drastically with infringements of the textile control in all its aspects.

(10) The movement of stamped cloth from the mills to retail shops will na-

(Continued on Page 10)

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Bombay Sales Tax Department: Applications are invited for about 14 posts of Inspectors for serving in Bombay Province including city and mofussil districts. Pay Rs. 80-4-120-E.B.-5-170 plus compensatory allowance and dearness allowance admissible under the Rules. Applicants should be graduates in Commerce of a recognized Indian University or registered Accounts or graduates with additional accountancy qualifications. They should apply in their own handwriting stating age, date of birth, caste, qualifications (with class secured) domicile and experience (with dates). Applications should be addressed to the Deputy Commissioner of Sales Tax, Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay and should reach him not later than the 10th August, 1948. 869

Bombay Sales Tax Department: Applications are invited from Refugees from Pakistan for posts of Sales Tax Inspectors vacant in Bombay city and mofussil districts. Pay Rs. 80-4-120-E.B.-5-170 plus compensatory and dearness allowance admissible under the Rules. Candidates should be graduates in Arts, Science, or Commerce of a recognized Indian University or Registered Accountants. Candidates should apply in their own handwriting stating age, date of birth, caste, qualifications (with class secured) and experience (with dates). Preference will be given to candidates who are registered accountants or possess a commerce degree with accountancy or have suitable previous experience for at least 3 years. Applications should be addressed to the Deputy Commissioner of Sales Tax, Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay and should reach him not later than 10th August, 1948. 870

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PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

STOCK RETURNS OF YARN FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 31ST JULY 1948

UNDER the Bombay Cotton Yarn Trade Regulation Order, 1946, the stock returns are due for submission on or before the 10th August 1948 in respect of the quarter ending 31st July 1948. This return is to be submitted in form No. IV appended to the Bombay Cotton Yarn Trade Regulation Order, 1946 to the Provincial Textile Controller, 6-A, Co-operate, Fort, Bombay. Returns should be submitted for single and folded yarns separately as prescribed in that form. IF NO BUSINESS HAS BEEN DONE BLANK RETURNS SHOULD BE SUBMITTED. Licence holders are requested to see that the returns are submitted in time.

G.I. SHETH.
Provincial Textile Controller, Bombay

Government of Bombay,
Civil Supplies Department,
Bombay Castle, 31st July, 1948.

847

SITUATIONS VACANT

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PUBLIC NOTICES

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Advertisement No. 34.

APPLICATIONS invited for the undermentioned posts from nationals of Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile. Persons of Indian descent or citizens of the Indian States which have not acceded to the Indian Dominion or citizens of the Pakistan Dominion or of any other territory adjacent to India are also eligible but a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of the Dominion of India will be necessary in their case before appointment. Upper age limit relaxable by 3 years for Scheduled Caste candidates. Particulars and application forms from Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Council House, Post Box No. 186, New Delhi. When applying for forms candidates must specify the name of the post. Closing date for applications with treasury receipt or Crossed Indian Postal Order for Rs. 7/8/- (Rs. 1/14/- for Scheduled Caste candidates) 28th August, 1948. Cheques or Money Orders not accepted. Separate application with separate fee required for each category of posts. Candidates from outside India are not required to pay any application fee and may apply on plain paper if prescribed application forms not available. No candidate will be considered for appointment unless he appears for a personal interview if called upon to do so.

1. ONE FACTORY ENGINEER, OPIUM FACTORY, GHAZIPUR. Women ineligible. AGE:— preferably below 30 years; relaxable for permanent Government servants. PAY:— Rs. 350-25-500-E.B.-30-650. For persons already in Government service pay will be fixed under the Rules. QUALIFICATIONS:— (i) Degree or diploma in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering from a recognised Engineering Institute. (ii) Training and 5 years' experience in the management of steam boilers and engines, electric dynamos motors and work in connection with a small repair workshop. (iii) First class certificate of competency under the Indian Boilers Act. (iv) Practical knowledge of working deep well pumps. (v) Fair amount of practical and, if possible, theoretical knowledge of building and road work for supervising ordinary and special repair work and petty constructions.

2. TWO TEMPORARY POSTS OF ASSISTANT INSPECTING OFFICERS (GENERAL ENGINEERING) UNDER THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY & SUPPLY. Posts reserved for "War Service" candidates; for one post of a Scheduled Castes' candidate will be preferred. Only "War Service" rendered between 3rd September, 1939 and 1st January, 1946 to be taken into account. Women eligible. AGE:— Preferably below 35 years; relaxable in special cases. PAY:— Rs. 325-25-500-30-590. QUALIFICATIONS: Candidates must have had a good general education and be personally suitable to hold a gazetted post. They should have served an apprenticeship, or received a practical training in a Mechanical Engineering Workshop of repute and have had subsequent practical experience in a position of responsibility, over a total period of not less than 5 years. In addition candidates should either (a) possess a Mechanical Engineering Degree or Diploma qualifying for exemption from, or have passed, the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers of the Institution of Engineers (India); or, (b) have had further practical experience of 3 years in a position of responsibility and show that they possess a sound knowledge of the theory of Mechanical Engineering. A thorough knowledge of workshop methods and standards of workmanship is essential and some Drawing Office experience desirable.

3. ONE ASSISTANT RESEARCH OFFICER (PATHOLOGY) AND 1 ASSISTANT RESEARCH OFFICER (HELMINTHOLOGY) AT THE CENTRAL INLAND FISHERIES RESEARCH STATION. Posts temporary for about 5 years. Scheduled Caste candidates preferred. Women eligible. AGE:— Preferably below 40 years; relaxable for specially qualified persons. PAY:— FOR EITHER POST: Rs. 275-25-500-E.B.-30-650-30-800. QUALIFICATIONS:— (a) M.Sc. (1st Class) in Zoology and research on fishes. Doctorates from recognised Indian or Foreign Universities preferred. (b) Training in methods or research on fish pathology and helminthology for respective posts. (c) Experience of original research work, as evidenced by publications, copies of which should accompany the applications.

4. THREE TEMPORARY POSTS OF ASSISTANT SUB-REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT OFFICERS UNDER THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF RESETTLEMENT AND EMPLOYMENT, MINISTRY OF LABOUR. Posts specifically reserved for Scheduled Caste candidates. Other things being equal, preference will be given to candidates from Madras, C. P. & Berar and Bihar & Provinces. Women eligible. AGE:—Preferably below 38 years. PAY. Rs. 215-15-350. QUALIFICATIONS. (a) Degree of a recognised university. (b) Experience in administration, Commerce, Industry and Labour Employment and organisation.

5. ONE TEMPORARY POST OF DIRECTOR OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, AJMER-MERWARA Women eligible. PAY:—Rs. 900-50-1,200; likely to be revised in the light of the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission. Higher initial pay to a direct recruit according to age, qualifications and experience. AGE:— Preferably between 40 and 45. QUALIFICATIONS: ESSENTIAL— (a) M.R.C.V.S. or Diploma or Degree in Veterinary Science. (b) General training and experience in Laboratory research work with administrative capacity to organise and supervise field work. DESIRABLE:—Post-graduate training at one or more Research Institutes in India (IVRI or IDRI) or abroad. A person with ability to hold independent charge of the Department with experience to plan and guide development schemes pertaining to livestock and dairying industries would be preferred.

6. ONE TEMPORARY POST OF RESEARCH OFFICER (BACTERIOLOGY) PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY SECTION, INDIAN VETERINARY RESEARCH INSTITUTE, MUKTESWAR. Other things being equal, preference will be given to a refugee. Women eligible. PAY:—Rs. 600-40-1,000-1,000-1,050-1,050-1,100- 1,100- 1,150. AGE:--No age limit. QUALIFICATIONS: (i) Degree or diploma in Veterinary Science, preferably M.R. C.V.S. University degree in Science or Veterinary science will be an additional qualification. (ii) Post-graduate training in bacteriology and immunology, with some experience of original research in these subjects.

7. TWO ASSISTANT CUSTODIANS OF ENEMY PROPERTY, BOMBAY. Reference item 2 of the Commission's advertisement No. 32. It has since been decided to cancel the abovementioned recruitment.

(852)

G.I.P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE DY. GENERAL MANAGER (Grainshops), G.I.P. Railway, Bombay V. T., will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 2 p.m. on 17-8-1948 for the supply of Aerated Waters at Railway Canteens at Wadi Bandar, Byculla and Victoria Terminus. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above office. 871

NOTICE

THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY will put to Public Auction the lease for the period, ending the 30th September, 2021 of land, situated at Sewri Cross Road, bearing C.S. No. 5.B|147 of Parel-Sewri Division, measuring about 720 sq. yds. on the 5th August 1948 at 12-00 noon (S.T.) in his office office in the Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay.

2. Prospective lessees desiring to bid at the Auction will have to deposit with the Collector Rs. 2,000|- in cash or in Government Securities before 1-00 a.m. (S.T.) on the 4th August, 1948. The deposit will be forfeited if a successful bidder withdraws his offer or fails to pay the deposit money of five years ground rent within a week of his being declared the highest bidder.

3. The Collector is not bound to accept the highest bid and the acceptance of a bid by the Collector is subject to the sanction of Government.

4. The terms and conditions of the lease and the plan can be obtained at the Office of the Collector of Bombay on payment of Rs 2|-.

Y. R. PARPIA,I.C.S.
Collector of Bombay.

Collector's office,
Old Custom House, Fort,
Bombay, dt. the 23 July, 1948. 754

THE MYSORE SPG. & MFG. CO. LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Temple Bar Building, 70, Forbes Street, Fort Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 31st August, 1948, at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) (1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 29th February 1948, (2) To declare a dividend and bonus, (3) To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election, and (4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th August 1948 to the 31st August 1948, both days inclusive.

(The holders of the 4-1|2 p. c. Cumulative Preference Shaees of the Company have no right to be present or to vote either in person or by proxy in respect of their holdings of such Preference Shares at the above Ordinary General Meeting.)

By Order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO. LTD.,
Managing Agents,
V. N. CHANDAVARKAR,
Managing Director.

Bombay 28th July, 1948.

The Dividend and Bonus, when declared, will be made payable at The Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bangalore City, on and after Monday the 20th September 1948 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 10th August 1948. Shareholders are requested to intimate change of address if any. 851

PUBLIC NOTICES

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Advertisement No. 35.

APPLICATIONS invited for the undermentioned posts of 13 Deputy Development Officers, Directorate General of Industry and Supply from nationals of Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile. Persons of Indian descent or citizens of the Indian States which have not acceded to the Indian Dominion or citizens of the Pakistan Dominion or of any other territory adjacent to India are also eligible but a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of the Dominion of India will be necessary in their case before appointment. Upper age limit relaxable by 3 years for Scheduled Caste candidates. Particulars and application forms from Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission Council House, Post Box No. 186, New Delhi. When applying for forms candidates must specify the name of the post. Closing date for applications with treasury receipt or Crossed Indian Postal Order for Rs. 7/8/- (Rs. 1/14/- for Scheduled Caste candidates) 28th August, 1948. Cheques or Money Orders not accepted. Separate application with separate fee required for each category of posts. Candidates from outside India are not required to pay any application fee and may apply on plain paper if prescribed application forms not available. No candidate will be considered for appointment unless he appears for a personal interview if called upon to do so.

12½% posts reserved for Scheduled Castes. Women eligible. AGE:— For Deputy Development Officers Tools and Mechanical Engineering: preferably between 35 and 40 years. For Deputy Development Officer (Rubber): preferably between 25 and 35 years. For Deputy Development Officers Steel Control and Machine Tool Licencing: preferably between 35 and 45 years. For all other posts: preferably between 30 and 40 years. Calculating date in all cases 1st January, 1948. These age limits are relaxable for Government servants and in special cases. PAY:— FOR ALL POSTS: Rs. 600-40-1000-1000-1050-1050-1100-1100-1150. Qualifications for various posts are given below:—

DEPUTY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER (TOOLS).
(a) Degree in Mechanical Engineering from a recognised University.
(b) Candidates should have obtained 3 to 5 years practical training in a leading Engineering firm in India or abroad.
(c) About 10 years' experience in a responsible post either in public services connected with Mechanical Engineering or in a reputable Engineering firm.
(d) Candidates should be fully conversant with the indigenous Machine Tool Industry and development in the leading foreign countries.
(e) Candidates should have good knowledge of the technique of manufacture of Machine tools.

2. DEPUTY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER (MECHANICAL ENGINEERING).
(a) First Class Honours Engineering Degrees exempting from Sections A and B of A. M. I. Mech. E. Examination.
(b) At least 7 years' Engineering experience, inclusive of two years in a junior administrative technical post.
(c) Contact with Engineering Industry for at least 3 years.

3. DEPUTY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER (GENERAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING).
(a) First class degree of an Indian or foreign university in Science or Engineering involving a thorough study of Electrical subjects.
(b) Post-graduate research experience in one of the branches of Electrical Engineering for at least one year.
(c) Practical Experience of at least five years in Electrical or Mechanical Engineering either in the Public Services or in the Industry inclusive of at least 2 years' administrative experience in a responsible post.
(d) Working knowledge of the fundamental of Mechanical Engineering.

4. DEPUTY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER (METALS).
(a) Degree in Metallurgy of an Indian or foreign University with knowledge of Indian conditions.
(b) At least 5 years' research and/or practical experience which should include 4 years administrative experience of technical nature.

5. DEPUTY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER (LEATHER).
(a) Degree in Science.
(b) Diploma of the standard of City and Guilds. Leather Final, from a Leather Technical Institute.
(c) At least 5 years practical experience in the Tanning Industry, inclusive of 2 years' administrative experience.

6. DEPUTY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER (PAPER).
(a) Science graduate in Industrial Chemistry of an Indian or Foreign University.
(b) Diploma in paper manufacture from City and Guilds or equivalent qualification.
(c) At least 5 years' practical working experience in some good Paper Mill, inclusive of administrative experience for at least 2 years.

7. DEPUTY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER (GLASS). ESSENTIAL:
(a) M.Sc. degree in Chemistry preferably with research experience or a doctorate degree in chemistry with a working knowledge of glass.
(b) Practical experience in some factory or industrial research Laboratory or an institution connected with industrial research in general industry for not less than 3 years.
DESIRABLE:— Administrative experience.

8. DEPUTY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER (PLASTIC). ESSENTIAL:
(a) M.Sc. degree preferably with research experience or having a doctorate with a working knowledge of Plastics.
(b) Practical experience in some factory or industrial research laboratory or an institution connected with industrial research for not less than 3 years.
DESIRABLE: — Administrative experience.

9. DEPUTY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER (SILK).
(a) Science degree of a recognised University, with specialised knowledge of Zoology or Biochemistry.
(b) Working knowledge of, and not less than 2 years' experience in, sericulture and silk industries; specialisation in rearing and breeding of silk worms, the emphasis being on the scientific aspect of the silk industry with which the candidate should be thoroughly familiar.

10. DEPUTY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER (RUBBER).
(a) B.Sc. degree with Chemistry as the main subject.
(b) Practical experience in the rubber Industry (Latex and rubber) for at least five years.
(c) Rubber works laboratory experience in the testing of raw materials and finished goods.
(d) Candidates should possess general experience in office administration.
(e) They should have held a responsible executive position, e.g., of a Chief Chemist or Technologist in a factory employing not less than 200 men.
(f) They should be fully conversant with the manufacture of cycle tyres and tubes, proofed fabric, ebonite, general mechanical rubber goods, surgical and sports goods, footwear and latex dipped goods.
(g) Ability to advise the factories on latex and rubber compounding, vulcanization and fabrication of goods mentioned in (f) above.

(11) DEPUTY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER (FOOD). ESSENTIAL.
First Class M.Sc. degree preferably with Doctorate in Organic or Bio-Chemistry with practical experience in some factory or research Laboratory.
DESIRABLE:— Experience of management of an Office or Laboratory for at least two years and knowledge of Chemical Engineering.

12. DEPUTY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER (STEEL CONTROL).
(a) Degree or Diploma in Mechanical Engineering of recognised University and Associate Membership of any of the following two institutions: A. M.I. Mech. E. (London), A. M. I. P. E., A. M. I. E.E. and A. M. I. E. (I)
(b) Practical Experience for at least two years in a workshop of Mechanical Engineers of repute.
(c) Candidates must have held jobs of responsibility as Mechanical Engineers for at least 7 years'.
(d) Candidate must be fully acquainted with estimating of quantities of Materials required for the manufacture of Mechanical Engineering stores and should have experience of planning or production of same.
(e) At least two years' administrative experience.

13. DEPUTY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER (MACHINE TOOL LICENCING). ESSENTIAL:
(a) Degree or diploma in Mechanical Engineering of a recognised university or insitution and/or Corporate membership of the Institution of Engineers (I) or Institution of Mechanical Engineers, London.
(b) At least 2 years' apprenticeship in a recognised mechanical workshop specialising as machinist.
(c) At least 5 years experience in Machine-shop practice.
DESIRABLE:— Experience in a responsible post in public services connected with mechanical engineering or in a reputed Engineering Commercial firm.

(853)

B. B. & C.I. RAILWAY

TENDERS

THE CHIEF TRAFFIC MANAGER invites tenders for printing and supply of Time Table and Guide in English only.

Copies of Tenders are obtainable from the Chief Traffic Manager's Office, Churchgate, Bombay, at Rs. 2|- per copy. Tenders are returnable on 16th August 1948 at 11-30 a.m. 867

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

THE B.E.S. & T. COMMITTEE

SEALED TENDER for the supply of Porcelain Insulators for Sealing Chambers will be received by the Chief Storekeeper upto noon on Wednesday, the 11th August, 1948.

Tender forms can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, Electric House, Fort, Bombay 1, on personal application but will not be forwarded by post. 864

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

APPLICATIONS are invited BEFORE 11-9-1948, from persons domiciled in Bombay Province and Non-Muslim refugees from Pakistan for the post of FIBRE EXPERT, BOMBAY. The post is temporary for five years on contract basis. PAY SCALE: Rs. 500-920 Higher starting pay admissible. QUALIFICATIONS:— (1) Second Class degree or diploma in Fibre or Textile Technology OR Second Class degree of M.Sc. or B. Sc. in Botany and Chemistry, (2) at least five years' experience in cultivation and extraction of Sann, Hemp, Ambadi, Sisal and other bast fibres and or their utilisation in the making of twine, rope etc., and (3) knowledge of one of the regional languages of the Province. Practical experience in a jute power-mill, an additional qualification. AGE — Not more than 45 years on 1-11-1948; relaxable in suitable cases. Application form supplied on receipt of large addressed envelope with 3-1 2 annas postage stamps and a CROSSED Postal Order for Re. 1 -, payable to "Secretary, Bombay Public Service Commission". Bombay, who will supply full details on request. 848

NOTICE

EDDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

APPLICATIONS are invited from Marathi knowing B. Ts. belonging to Bombay Province (Preferably with Kandivli Diploma) for the posts of Assistant Masters and Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors in the Western Division in the revised Grade of Rs. 70-5-130-E.B.-6-160-8-200 with Dearness Allowance at sanctioned rates. Applications should reach the Educational Inspector, Western Division, Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay, along with the copies of testimonials on or before 16th August, 1948. 850

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Chief Medical Officer on a fixed pay of Rs. 500 PLUS a conveyance allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem. The post is part-time and subject to 5-years' contract terminable at three months' notice on either side. The contract may be renewed.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS. M.D. or M.S. of an Indian University or an equivalent British qualification. The applicant should not be more than 45 years of age.

DUTIES. The principal duties of the officer will be to attend, free of charge, on Port Trust Officers whose pay exceeds Rs. 300 p.m. and to exercise general supervision over the Port Trust Medical Officers in charge of the Dispensaries. The duties will involve attendance at the Port Trust Administrative Offices at Ballard Road, for about 3 hours every afternoon on week days and 1 1 2 hours on Saturdays.

Applications stating age, qualifications, previous experience, with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned should be forwarded so as to reach the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, Ballard Road, NOT LATER THAN the 20th August 1948, superscribed "Post of Chief Medical Officer."

The selected candidate will be required to produce satisfactory certificate of physical fitness.

Any attempt to influence directly or indirectly, any member of the Board of Trustees or any Officer of the Bombay Port Trust will disqualify the candidate concerned. 849

LADY MINTO'S INDIAN NURSING ASSOCIATION.

There will be a GENERAL MEETING of members of the Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association at the Red Cross Buildings, New Delhi, on the 10th August, 1948, at 5 p.m. to decide on the disposal of the funds of the Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association.

H. J. CHRISTIE.
Honorary Secretary.

Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association. 860

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

25 Share Certificates of this Company Nos. 676893-917 standing in the name of Mrs. Priyavati Suri have been lost or mislaid. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the office of the Company, Scindia House, Ballard Estate, Bombay within 8 days from hereof otherwise duplicate certificates will be issued to the above-named.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.
Agents.

851

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy numbered 707497 on the life of Kasturchand Gulabchand Darji. Duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

(Sd.) L. S. VAIDYANATHAN
Manager.

Bombay, 30 July 1948 8294

(For Parsi, Natives, Any Other 94,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

Mr. PRABHAKAR R. KOLTHE and Mr. K. R. GHYARA, who were working in our X-Ray Department are not in our service from the 30th of July, 1948, and are not authorized to represent us in any way whatsoever.

POWELLS LIMITED,
Bombay 4.
859

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
Summary Suit No. 552 of 1948

MANILAL CHUNILAL SHAH, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant carrying on business in the firm name and style of Messrs. Original Shah as the Sole Proprietor thereof at Sandhurst Road (West), outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff
v-s.
(1) HER HIGHNESS MAHARANI SHRIMANT SITADEVI GAEKWAD OF BARODA, Hindu Inhabitant, at present residing at Jai Mahal Palace, Napeansea Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, (2) Dr. J. M. LAUD, a Medical Practitioner and (3) Bai INDIRA, wife of the said Dr. J. M. Laud, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing near Mahaluxmi Temple, Warden Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Defendants
To
Dr. J. M. LAUD
The 2nd Defendant abovenamed.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has instituted a suit in this court against the abovenamed Defendants for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 3,10,000/- due owing and payable to the Plaintiff in respect of the Articles and things supplied by the Plaintiff to the 1st Defendant and His Highness Maharaja Shrimant Pratapsing Gaekwad the Maharaja of Baroda of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,14,783-2-2 including three per cent commission agreed to be paid to the Plaintiff thereon as mentioned in the plaint and the account in respect of which moneys was adjusted and settled by and between the Plaintiff, the 1st defendant, yourself and His Highness Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda for Rs. 3,10,000/- and in payment whereof you gave to the Plaintiff a cheque for Rs. 3,00,000/- drawn in the name of Sai Das and Co., payable to you or bearer on the Central Bank of India Ltd. Bombay and another cheque for Rs. 10,000 drawn by the 3rd Defendant in favour of self or bearer on the Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay and which cheques when presented to the respective Banks for payment were dishonoured, with interest on the said respective amounts at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from 13th February, 1945, being the date of the said respective cheques, costs of the suit and interest on judgment at the rate of 4 per cent per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to cause an appearance to be entered for you, within ten days from the service hereof, in default whereof the Plaintiff will be entitled at any time after the expiration of such ten days to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rs. 3,00,000 and Rs. 10,000 and interest as aforesaid and for costs together with such interest if any, as the Court may order.

If you cause an appearance to be entered for you, the plaintiff will thereafter serve upon you a Summons for Judgment at the hearing of which you will be entitled to ask the Court for leave to defend the suit.

Leave to defend may be obtained if you satisfy the Court by affidavit or otherwise that there is a defence to the suit on the merits, or that it is reasonable that you should be allowed to defend the suit.

Witness MAHOMED CURRIM CHAGLA, Esqr. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 2nd day of March 1948.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A R. NARAIN IYER,
For Prothonotary and Senior Master

Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL AND CO.,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
865

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PRABHAKAR GAJANAN SERKAR, Hindu inhabitant has contracted to sell to my client the property described in the schedule hereunder written:—

All persons having any right, title, interest claim or demand in to or upon the said premises are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at Esplanade Mansion, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the same will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground lying being and situate at Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim containing by admeasurement 355 Sq. Yds. or thereabouts and registered in the office of the Collector of Bombay under O. No. 208 N.A./3860 O.S. No. 48 N.S. No. 2/1525 (part) and C.S. No. 647 (part) of Mahim Division and Municipal F ward No. 4725 (3) Street No. 124B Gopitank Road.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1948.
RAMCHANDRA T. KARNIK,
Purchaser's Attorney.
872

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NAROTTAMDAS JETHABHAI GOVINDJI has contracted to sell to our clients undermentioned plot of land admeasuring 5891 sq. yds., situate at Malad, together with all the right title and interest therein free from all encumbrances.

All persons having any claim against to or in respect of the said plot of land by way of inheritance, mortgage, lease, sale, gift, lien, charge, trust, maintenance or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to intimate the same in writing to the undersigned at their undermentioned address within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that said piece and parcel of Khoti land, called Bawa, bearing No. 65, admeasuring abcut 5891 sq. yds. or thereabout, in the village of Malad, Registration Sub-District and District Thana and hounded, on the East by the property of Ramdat Vithoba Desai, on the West partly by public and partly by property of Elabai Motabhoy Daradhar, on the South by the property of Narayan Kaloji and on the North by the property of Ramdat Vithoba.

Bombay, 29-7-48.
MAJMUDAR & NANAVATI
Advocates for Purchasers
Round Building.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2
856

AUCTION SALES

BONAFIDE SALE

AUCTION SALE TOMORROW (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. Property of C. Evans Esqr. and others at Chowpatty Sea Face near Vianellis Restaurant of complete household and office furniture. Milner and Austrian safe, mirror door steel almirah, typewriter, Singer machine, Eng. large icebox, A. C. ceiling and table fan, Military Radio A.C., dining roll top, writing and dressing table, show case, chesterfield, almirah, Vono bed, gramophone etc. (S. Tax).
T. 40213 EASTERN AUCTION Co.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE AND MOVABLE PROPERTIES AT RAJEGAON & DIKSAL, DISTRICT POONA.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver in Suit No. 2774 of 1947 (Hamidabai and others vs. Hajiani Karimabai, widow and others) M/s. Bennett & Co. will on Tuesday, 10th August at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms, 120, Apollo Street, Fort:—

FIRSTLY (a) Agricultural land at Mauje Rajegaon, District Poona about 85 acres 20 Gunthas, with shed & pucca built well, garden mango, chekoo, mosambi and other trees.

(b) Animals and other agricultural implements, 8 Bullocks, 1 Calf, 1 cow, 2 iron ploughs (1 broken), 1 bullock cart (broken), 1 iron ladder and other misc. tools.

SECONDLY— Land with a house at Mouje Bhigwan (Diksal Station) District Poona, about 21 hands in length from East to West and 20 hands in width from North to South. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to M/s. Shah and Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF SINGAPORE CANES (RATTAN BATTU), PHARAMACEUTICAL GOODS, ETC.

M/S. BENNETT & CO. will on TUESDAY, 3rd August at 2-30 p.m (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the Banks concerned about 221 packages Singapore Canes (Rattan Batu), 10 cases Pharmaceutical goods powder puffs, etc. By order of the offices concerned, about 3000 Ball Point fountain Pens Packet, "200", "400" model, 1 lot Plastic Table Lamps 1.000 Bed Pans, etc.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION OF INSTITUTE FURNITURE AND M/S. FURNITURE including chairs, tables, coir matting and carpets, teapoys, cane chairs & sofas Billiard Table Pingpong Tables, Almyrahs, etc., under instructions from the Garrison Engineer, (East), Bombay, on the following dates, timings and places:—

On Monday 9-8-48 at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at F/S Yard Worli.

On Tuesday 10-8-48 at 12 noon (S.T) at Castle Barracks, behind Town Hall, Fort.

TERMS:— 25 per cent cash deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED BOOKED & UNBOOKED PACKAGES, VALUABLES, CONSISTING OF MACHINERY, IRON & BRASS ARTICLES, TINS, TRUNKS, CLOTHES, SHOES etc.

Under instructions from the B.B. & C.I. Railway, and in accordance with the provisions of sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by public Auction on Monday the 16th August, 1948, at 1-30 p. m. (S.T.) the above articles at the Parcel Depot, near Grant Road Railway Station.

MENESSE & CO.

PAKISTAN PROTEST TO U.N. COMMISSION

Allegations In Nehru's Speech At Madras

KARACHI, July 29. (A.P.I.): The Government of Pakistan has lodged a "strong protest" with the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan in connection with a speech made at Madras by India's Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in which he was reported to have said that Pakistan was basing her policy on falsehood and deceit, it was learnt here.

Segregation In U. S Armed Forces

'Truman's New Order A Mockery,' Says Wallace

NEW YORK, July 30. (Reuter): President Truman took last week a step that mocked the hopes of all democracy-loving Americans and most particularly the 15,000,000 Negro Americans who are the nation's most subjugated minority, said Mr. Henry Wallace, in a broadcast last night.

Candidate for the third, Progressive Party, Mr. Wallace was replying to Mr. Truman's message to the Special Session of Congress, now open.

"He issued an executive order which ostensibly afforded a new status to the Negro soldier, sailor, airman and marine", said Mr. Wallace. "This order—though it created headlines and through headlines an illusion—did not end 'jim crow', and did not abolish segregation in the armed forces.

"Mr. Truman's Chief of Staff, General Omar Bradley, has already made it clear that the new order will not end segregation in the armed forces The fault is not with the Chief of Staff but with President Truman".

MOVE TO HELP FOREIGN TOURISTS

Information Bureaus To Be Organised

BOMBAY, Friday.

Representatives of several foreign as well as Indian tourist agencies met at the Secretariat to-day to consider the desirability of organising a Tourist Information Bureau and training tourist guides. Mr. D. H. Joshi, Deputy Secretary, Education and Industry Department, presided.

After deliberations lasting for nearly an hour the Committee came to the decision that in the present circumstances it was desirable to organise Tourist Information Bureaus and training tourist guides with a view to help the foreign tourists to see the best that was in the country.

It was further decided to convey the decision of the Committee to the Government of Bombay. Further action in this regard will be decided later.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR PAKISTAN REFUGEES

Swami Vimuktananda, Secretary, Ramakrishna Mission, Sarada Pitha, writes:

The exodus of Hindus from Pakistan has created a great problem in Indian Union. The Ramakrishna Mission Sarda Pitha at the Belur Math (Calcutta), the headquarters of the Ramakrishna Mission, has undertaken to train in its technical department a number of such refugees. There are at present 100 trainees undergoing training in various technical subjects. The department needs immediate expansion to accommodate at least 500 candidates at a time. One boy trained means saving of a family from starvation. Any help will be greatly appreciated by the Secretary, Ramakrishna Mission Sarada Pitha, P.O. Belur Math (Howrah).

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PETROL RATION POLICY CRITICISED

W.I.A.A. Chief On Need To Find Out New Source Of Supply

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Government of Bombay was to-day asked by Mr. V. C. Setalvad, President of the Western India Automobile Association, to take the public into their confidence in any steps they might contemplate to improve the petrol supply position in the province.

Criticising the Government policy of progressive reduction in the petrol quota, Mr. Setalvad told the twenty eighth annual general meeting of the Association that the reduction in the supplementary ration to the extent of nearly 40 per cent and the 50 per cent cut in the basic ration had "brought motoring almost to a standstill" and caused hardship to those who maintained motor vehicles mainly for livelihood. He urged that Government should set up a non-official advisory committee to be consulted before any changes were made in the petrol ration quotas.

Mr. Setalvad said new sources of petrol supply should be investigated and suggested an intensive enquiry regarding the production of power alcohol and synthetic petrol which could alleviate the petrol supply situation.

The annual report, which was adopted by the meeting, stated that the membership of the WIAA was 11,198 at the end of last year.

RATIONED FOOD GRAINS QUANTITIES

The Public Relations Officer (Rationing), writes:—

With effect from August 1, 1948, the maximum quantities of various foodgrains available on an adult's ration card in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District within the total weekly quantum of 3 1/8 seers will be as under:—

Wheat and wheatflour together — 1 1/2 seers (of which wheat grains shall not exceed one seer).
Rice — 1 1/4 seers.
Barley — 3 1/8 seers.

For heavy manual workers the maximum quantities of foodgrains available as a supplementary ration within the total weekly quantum of one seer will be as under:—

Wheatflour — 1/4 seer.
Rice — 1/4 seer.
Barley — 1 seer.

Maize if available can be purchased to the extent of 3 1 8 seers in basic ration and to the extent of one seer in heavy manual labour ration.

The necessary notification is being published in the Bombay Government Gazette, says a Press Note issued by the Government of Bombay.

Castor Cake As Plywood Adhesive

NEW DELHI, July 30.

The possibilities of producing adhesives from Castor Cake proteins, suitable for the manufacture of commercial plywood are described in Indian Forest Leaflet No 100 just published. Although the results obtained are not as good as those from groundnut protein, the need for other plywood adhesives has been keenly felt because of the increasing cost of Casein adhegives. The leaflets also describes the the quantity of formaldehyde used and sive-strength.

Damage To Newly Felled Timber

NEW DELHI, July 30.

To meet the demands received from various Provinces for exploring the possibilities of preventing insect damage to newly felled timber, by relatively simple adjustments of management rather than by the use of chemicals, the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun has carried out important experiments. The results of the investigations, which are contained in Forest Bulletin No. 136 show that the retention of the bark on the logs for different periods is closely connected with the liability to attack by certain bering insects.

The experiments were conducted to determine the seasonal incidence of borers, the liability to attack under different conditions of exposure and the "safe' felling periods. It seems that the attack is minimised if the timber is kept as logs for three months or more before sawing, and that the seasonal incidence of borers varies considerably in different areas. The Bulletin also indicates the "safe" felling periods for each species of timber, with removal of the bark soon after felling.

Arbitration Tribunal For Rajastan Union

(From A Correspondent)
UDAIPUR, (By Mail)

The Government of the United States of Rajasthan, Labour Department, have appointed an arbitration tribunal consisting of Shree Khandubhai Desai, member Constituent Assembly and Mr. Jhalani Secretary Indore Mill Owners Association, to enquire into and decide the disputes between the labourers and the Industrialists of the Textile Mills, Bhilwara, and the mills of Kishangarh.

AGE LIMITS FOR FREE STUDENTSHIPS

Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay, writes: The Government of Bombay has fixed the following age limits for free-studentships to the students from Backward Classes studying in the secondary schools and hs empowered the Director of Public Instruction to further relax the age limits in suitable cases on merits, up to a maximum of five years. The figures in breckets denote the age:—
I (17)); II (18); III (19); IV (21); V(22); VI (23); VII (25).

JUNAGADH HARIJAN RELIEF ACT

Junagadh Harijan Relief Act has been enforced throughout the State with immediate effect from the 23rd July 1948 to provide relief to indebted Harijans.

MODERN FRENCH PAINTINGS

Exhibition Opened At Bombay Art Society Salon

BOMBAY, Friday.

An exhibition of reproductions of some modern French paintings was opened this evening at the Bombay Art Society Salon by M. Hubert de Limairac, Consul for France.

These paintings represent the "Living French Art" of today and they include works of such well known masters of the modern French School as Picasso, the Spanish Cubist artist, and George Braque, his co-worker.

The reproductions have been collected by Artist Langhammer and Mrs. Langhammer in the course of their recent tour of France.

M. Mubert de Limairac, opening the exhibition, congratulated the organisers of the exhibition the Bombay Art Society, on their efforts to create interest among the Bombay public in French Art and hoped that there would be more of such exhibitions in the future. He said that he had noticed a growing interest in India in the recent developments in Western Art.

The exhibition will be on view till August 14 between 12-30 p.m. and 7-30 p.m.

On August 2 and August 6 at 6 p.m., Mr. Langhammer will explain to visitors the meaning and significance of the exhibits.

Release Of Caustic Soda To Consumers

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Director of Industries has been further authorised to distribute certain "Ad Hoc" quantities of caustic soda from the stock of certain importers, from time to time.

Such quantities will be released on the understanding that the purchasing firms may not cite this as a precedent for claiming a share of caustic soda for subsequent period. There is no control over price of caustic soda and it is to be settled by the importers on whom the release orders will be issued with the consumers direct. Consumers who have not hitherto applied may apply on the prescribed form obtainable from the office of the Director of Industries Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay, so that their applications reach the office of the Director of Industries by August 12, 1948.

V. P. Menon's Tour

MADRAS, July 30, (A.P.I.): Mr. V. P. Menon, Secretary, States Ministry, Government of India, returned to Madras last evening from Coimbatore and left for Delhi by air this morning.

Mr. Menon, who proceeded to Ottapalam, South Malabar, from Coimbatore, to see his ailing mother, met the Premier of Cochin, Mr. T. K. Nair.

Mr. Menon had talks with the Madras Premier last night.

Mr. A. V. Patro, Inspector-General of Police, on special duty, also left for Delhi this morning by the same plane.

MR. M. P. PATIL

Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Agriculture and Forests will leave Bombay for Poona today (Saturday), and return on Monday, August 2.

'PEOPLES AGE' REPORT CONTRADICTED

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Director of Publicity in a communique says:

"The article "Savage Police Attack On Workers Basti At Agra", published in the issue dated June 6, 1948, of the "Peoples Age", an English Weekly of Bombay, is baseless and misleading. The facts stated therein are entirely false. No child was killed, nor was any man or woman injured. The facts on the other hand are that the local Communists, including Shrimati Surjit Kaur were creating trouble among the labour in Agra City and were fomenting a strike of labourers.

"As a result of their propaganda, there was a partial strike in the John Mills at Arga on May 17, and on May 19, about 250 labourers began [illegible] picketing and pelted stores and the police guard injuring one [illegible] and five mill chaprasis. The police guard had to fire in the air to scare them away; but no one was either killed or injured. Later on, as a result of the search of the labour quarters in the mill premises, Shrimati Surjit Kaur was found hiding under a heap of arhar stocks and was arrested and detained under section 3 of the United Provinces Maintenance of Public Order Act. The effect of the search and the arrest was that the strike was called off and the labourers realised that they were being misled by the false and undesirable propaganda of the Communists."

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Soils and Soil Management	by A. F. GUSTAFSON	Rs. 16-0
Executive Thinking and Action	FRED DeARMOND	12-0.
Electrical Wiring Specifications	EARL WHITEHORNE	11-0.
Railroad Curves and Earthwork with tables	ALLEN	18-0.
Everyday Automobile Repairs	CROUSE	12-0.
Air Conditioning and Elements of Refrigeration	BROWN	24-0.
Industrial Stoichiometry	LEWIS & RADASCH	11-0.
Fundamentals of Successful Manufacturing	HYDE	12-0
Electrical Essentials in Marine Service Vol. 1	DODDS	14-0.
—do— 2	do	18-0.
—do— 3	do	18-0.
The Gasoline Automobile	ELLIOTT & CONSOLIVER	20-0.
Auditing: Theory and Its Application	HANSON	18-0.
The Management of Motion Picture Theatres	RICKETSON	18-0.
Geometry of Engineering Drawing 3rd Ed.	HOOD	12-0.
Fluorescent Lighting Manual	AMICK	16-0.
Industrial Production Illustration	HOELSCHER, SPRINGER & POHLE	18-0.
The Magic of Numbers	BELL	14-0.
Marine Engineers' Handbook	LABBERTON & MARKS	52-0
Piping Handbook	CROCKER	30-0.
College Algebra	ALBERT	13-0.
Refractories	NORTON	32-0.
Telephone Theory and Practice	MILLER	22-0.
Plane and Spherical Trigonometry (with tables)	KELLS, KERN & BLAND	13-0.
Physics of the Air	HUMPHREYS	28-0.
College Technical Physics	WEBER, WHITE & MANNING	18-0.

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HIGHLIGHTS OF PRELIMINARY GAMES

India Beats Chile In Waterpolo: Women's New Swimming Records

EIRE TEAM WALKS OUT

LONDON, July 30, (Reuter): Six thousand of the world's greatest athletes today got down to the serious hot competition of the Fourteenth Olympaid of the modern era.

In Blazing sunshine thousands of visitors from all nations sweated their way to Wembley Stadium where the main athletic events are being held. Others went to see wrestling, swimming, water polo and fencing.

Main event at the Great Stadium was the qualifying round of the high jump and shirt- sleeved spectators watched the Indian star, Gurnam Singh qualify by clearing 1.87 metres despite an injured ankle.

In the nearby Empire Pool, Indian swimmers failed to qualify in the 100 metres free-style although S. Nag won great sympathy from the crowd by swimming only a few hours after playing in the gruelling waterpolo match against Chile several miles away at Finchley Swimming Pool.

India won this match by seven goals to four, four of India's goals being scored by Nag. J. J. Ahir scored two and F. M. Chatterjee one.

At the Empress Hall, Earl's Court London, the start of the day's wrestling was marred by the Pakistanis arriving too late for the weigh-in and therefore being disqualified. The International Jury was meeting later in the day to hear the Pakistanis' appeal that no official transport was sent for them and they were therefore late through having to use ordinary transport facilities.

Until the Jury's verdict is known no teams will be granted a walk-over.

K. D. Jadav of India showed himself a better wrestler than B. Harris of Australia, beating him on points.

One of the most outstanding performances in the record-breaking day was by the Ceylonese hurdler Duncan White. He put up the best time in the first round of the 400 metres hurdles with a 53.6 seconds This would have won him an Olympic, in the 1920 Olympaid. The Olympic record for the women's 200 metres breast-stroke was broken twice within 10 minutes. first by Hungarian Eva Szekely with 3 minutes 1.2 seconds and then by the Netherland Hel Van Viliet with 2 minutes 57.4 seconds.

The old record was 3 minutes 1.9 seconds.

Sixty-thousand were in the main stadium for the afternoon events and with the sun beating down in the high 90s it was again a shirt-sleeved crowd. The crowd in the Pool, where the stands were less than half-full with only 3,000 present was little more comfortable than those in the Stadium.

EIRE WALKS OUT

LONDON, July 30, (Reuter): The Eire Olympic Team was reported tonight to have walked out of the games.

The walk out is believed to be due to the team having been called Eire and not Ireland.

Earlier today three members of the team refused to take part in two events. J. Odonnell and J. Kelly refused to contest their heats in the hundred metres and Kelly and D. McDermott failed to take part in the eight hundred metres.

No official reason was given for the reported withdrawal and the Eire team officials and international Governing bodies refused to make statements.

India Beats Chile In Waterpolo

LONDON, July 30 (Reuter) : India beat Chile 7/4 in their first match in the first round of the Olympic Waterpolo Games at Finchley Swimming baths, North London, today.

It was a hard-fought game but play was ragged and marred by frequent infringements on both sides.

The Chileans appeared puzzled by some of the South African referee, H. Gets, decisions and towards the end the Chilean captain was ordered out of the water for the rest of the game — an unusual decision — for alleged impeding of a penalty throw by India's S. N. Nag.

Goal scorers for India were: Nag Four, J. L. Ahir, two, and F. M. Chatterjee one.

EGYPT'S APPEAL UPHELD

LONDON, July 30 (Reuter) : An appeal by Egypt against a referee's decision in last night's Olympic water polo match against Hungary has been upheld, Mr. E. J. Scott of the International Water Polo Board, said today.

The match will be replayed at Wembly tonight.

Egypt lost last night's game by four goals to two.

Mr. Scott said that the appeal board had ruled that the referee had shown a white flag but allowed a "blue" player (Hungary) to take the free throw.

EXCITING GAMES TODAY

LONDON, July 30 (Reuter)—With the trials and errors of the Olympic games first day of contest over, tomorrow's programme provides many highlights for lot of competing countries. The feature of the day is undoubtedly the final of 100 metres which at approximately 14-50 (GMT) will proclaim to the world its fastest human. First and second rounds today still left the question of who he is completely open and there is no doubt that the fine points something seconds which it will take to decide him will be one of the most tense and exciting of the games.

OFFICAL SCORING IN MEN'S SPRINGBOARD DIVING

LONDON, July 30 (UPA)—Official scoring at the end of the four compulsory dives in the men's springboard diving gave Bruce Harlan (United States) 52.28; Lieut. Sammy Lee (United States) 46.99 and Mike Capila (Mexico) 46.87.

Miller Anderson (United States) **held fourth place with 44.65.**

RUMANIA'S "LITTLE OLYMPICS"

BUCHAREST, July 30 (UPA)—Rumania, who has just decided to boycott the Olympic games for good, today took charge of the eastern block's own Little Olympics.

An announcement said that the central secretariat of the "Balkan and Central European Games" had been transferred from Belgrade to Bucharest at the proposal of the participating countries.

Jadav Wins In Wrestling

LONDON, July 30 (Reuter) : In the preliminary bouts of Olympic wrestling at the Impress Hall, Sarls Court, London, K. D. Jadav of India beat B. Harris (Australia) on points.

The Australian's shoulders were several times very close to the mat and although he wriggled out of the Indian's hold the latter's superiority was clear

In the bantam-weight preliminary bout between N. Bose of India and G. Leeman of the United States. The American was attacking from the first moment. He came near to winning by a fall in the first period but the agility of the Indian saved him several times.

In the second period the superior strength of the American wrestler began to tell and after a short period of wrestling on the mat the American succeeded in pinning his opponent down, winning by a fall.

Swedish Record In 400-Metre Hurdles

LONDON, July 30 (Reuter): R Larsson, Sweden, set new Olympic record of 51.9 seconds in winning his semi-final of the men's 400 metres hurdles.

Larsson's new Olympic record of 51.9 seconds was equalled a few minutes later by the American Cochran in winning the other 400 metres hurdles semi-final.

The United States qualified its entire contingent of 3 entrants in both the 400-metre hurdle and the 100-meter free-style swimming today as competition got under way in earnest in the 14th Olympic Games.

FOUR HUNDRED Metres Hurdles First semi-final (First three in each heat qualify for the final):

First R. Larsson (Sweden) 51.9 second (New Olympic Record subject to ratification), Second: R. Ault (United States) 52.1 seconds, Third: D. White (Ceylon) 52.1 seconds. Also ran Kirk (United States) Andre (France) and Arifon (France).

The old Olympic Record was 52 seconds set up in 1932 by G. Hardin (United States).

ATHLETES: 400 Metres Hurdles second semi-final: First R. Cochran (United States) 51.9 seconds (equals new Olympic record by Larsson subject to ratification). Second: I. Yves Cros (France) 52.5 seconds; Third G. Missoni (Italy) 53.4 seconds. Also ran, Holland (New Zealand), Whittle (Great Britain), Storskrubb (Finland).

IN HEAT TWO

ATHLETES: Men's Four Hundred Metres Hurdles first round. (First two in each heat qualify for the semi-finals)

Heat Two: First, H. Whittle, Britain, Time 56.9 seconds. Second J. Arifon, France. Third, L. Petropulakas, Greece. Fourth, Mohsin Khan, Pakistan.

ATHLETES: Men's 400 Metres Hurdles: Heat Six: First D. White (Ceylon). Time 53.6 seconds. Second J. Kirk (United States) 54.3 Won by 5 metres.

Also ran: A. Westman (Sweden).

CEYLONESE HURDLER'S BEST SHOW

LONDON, July 30 (Reuter)—The Ceylnese hurdler, White Duncan put up the best time of all in first round of the Olympic Four Hundred Metres Hurdles at Wemblew Stadium today. His time, 53.0 second, would have won him an Olympic title in 1920.

In heat two Mohsin Khan of Pakistan was outclassed and finished last of the four competitors.

The time of Moshin Khan was 59.5 seconds.

FOILS EVENT

Uruguayan Fencing Team Captain Injured

WEMBLEY, July 30 (UPA) : Cesar Gallardo, captain of the Uruguayan fencing team, was injured today while duelling in a foils event with Aladar Gerevitch of Hungary.

The third finger of Gallardo's fencing hand was badly pierced by Gerevitch's foil. The Uruguayan captain was taken to a first aid station where a British doctor and nurses attended him.

Fifty-three-year-old Gallardo expressed deep disappointment at his forced retirement from his first Olympic competition. He was replaced by J A. Paladino and the match against Hungary continued without interruption as Gallardo was taken back to the training camp at Richmond.

DISCUS FINAL

LONDON July 30 (Reuter) —M. Ostermeyer (France) won women's discus final.

10,000 METRES FINAL RECORD

Emil Zatopek (Czechoslovakia) won the Olympic Tenthousand Metres final in warld record time.

HIGH JUMP

LONDON, July 30 (Reuter):J. W. Winter (Australia) won the Olympic **high jump (1.98 metres).**

HOCKEY MATCH

India To Meet Austria To-day

LONDON, July 30 (UPA)—The Indian Hockey Team selected to meet Austria in the first preliminary round scheduled a 6 p.m. BST Saturday, at the Lyons Sports Ground, Sudbury, is as follows:

GOAL—Francis, Trilochan Singh, Akhtar Hussain, Leslie Claudius, Keshav Prasad Roy, Jaswant Singh Rajput, Kishen Lal (Captain), Kumar Digvijay Singh, Reggie Rodrigues, Pat Jansen, Latifur Rahman.

Weather conditions favour the Indians as the Lyons Ground is hard-baked

The Austrian side is mediocre, their manager said. A temperature in the high 80s will greatly handicap them.

Pakistan's first preliminary is scheduled for August 2 against Belgium.

GOLD MEDALS FOR ONLY THREE EVENTS

LONDON, July 30 (UPA)—Competition got underway in earnest today in the Olympic Games but with most events only in the qualifying round stage.

Gold medals were to be awarded in only three events—high jump, 10,000-meter run, and the women's discus throw.

100 Metres Swimming Results

SWIMMING: Men's 100 metres free-style (First two in each heat and the four fastest third qualify for the semi-final):

HEAT ONE: First: Alex Jany, France, Time 58.1 seconds. Second: B. Burke, Australia. Third: E. Szathmary, Hungary

D. Mitra of India was an also ran, finishing just head of M. P. Guerra of Spain who was last.

SWIMMING: Men's 100 metres free-style heat two:

First: K. E. Carter, United States: Time 56.7 seconds.
Second: P. O. Olssen, Sweden.
Third: Z. Szilaard, Hungary.
Fourth: M. Guerra, Spain.
Fifth: A. Canton, Argentine.
Sixth: N. Ferrer, Cuba.
Seventh: P. Kendall, Great Britain.
Eighth: D. Mitra, India.

SWIMMING Men's 100 metres free-style heat three.

First G. Kadas (Hungary): Time 58.4 seconds.
Second: A. Isaac (Mexico).
Third: W. Boyd (Australia).
Fourth A. Bagdadi (Egypt).
Fifth: E. Jubb (Canada).
Sixth S. Nag (India).

OLYMPIC STADIUM, July 30 (UPA) Argentina and Brazil provided a surprising upset in the fourth heat of the 100-metre men's free-style swimming today, completely shutting out the four other nations.

Horatio White (Argentine) and Aram Boghossian (Brazil) battled it out in a virtual two-man show with the Argentine forging ahead to victory in a all-out stretch drive.

Both men automatically qualified for the semi-final.

SWIMMING: Men's 100 metres free-style Heat Five:

First: W. Ris, United States. Time 58.1 seconds.
Second R. Stedman, Great Britain.
Third: H. Padou, France.
Fourth: S. Rodrigues, Brazil.
Fifth: T. Gô, China.
Sixth: D. Oatway, Bermuda.

SWIMMING: Men's 100 metres free-style: Heat Six:

First: A. Ford, United States: Time 59.2 seconds.
Second: T. El Gamal, Egypt.
Third: M. Lunden, Sweden.

Men's 100 Metres

WEMBLEY, July 30 (UPA)—Men's 10-meter first heat: first—Barney Ewell (Unted States); second—Alec McCorquodale (Britain); winning time 10.5 seconds; also ran—L. Lsaing (Jamaica); Nestor Janoca (Malta); B. Lipski (Poland); Angel Garcia Dalgada (Cuba).

Hundred-meter men's second heat: first—Mel Patton (United States); second—I. Zanoni Hausen (Brazil); winning time 10.6 seconds; also ran—F. M. Laquenta (Argentina); G. A. Rodriguez Silva (Mexico); J. V. O'Brien (Canada); H. Gosset (Belgium).

Men's 100-meter fourth heat: first—J. Lopez Testa (Uruguay); second—K. J. Jones (Britain); winning time 10.5 seconds; also ran—J. M. Meyer (Holland); M. Reyes Thorvaldsson (Iceland) scratched—Cydus Marinis (Greece)

Men's 100-meter third heat: first—Lloyd Labeach (Panama); second—B. Goldovany (Hungary); winning time 10.5 seconds; also ran—F. X. Mahoney (Bermuda); scratched—V. G. Rhoden (Jamaica); T. Salvador (Portugal); J. H. Desaram (Ceylon).

Hundred-meter men's fifth heat: first—Harrison Dillard (United States); second—H. Pereira Dasilva (Brazil); winning time 10.4 seconds.

Men's 100-meter sixth heat: first—McDonald Bailey (Britain); second—Haukur Clausen (Iceland); winning time 10.5 seconds.

Hundred-meter men's seventh heat: first—J. F. Trelor (Australia); second—R. C. Valmy (France); winning time 10.5.

Hundred-meter men's eighth heat: first—Rafael Fortun Chacon (Cuba); second—J. L. Bartram (Australia); winning time 10.7 seconds; scratched—Duncan White (Ceylon).

Hundred-meter ninth heat: first—M. J. Curotta (Australia); second—G. Bonnhoff (Argentina); winning time 10.7.

Basket ball (Harringay): **Korea, 29; Belgium 27.**

BYCULLA Y. M. C. A. TABLE TENNIS FINAL

Rachel Solomon and Utham Chandarana winners of mixed doubles.

Mrs. Gool Nasikwalla beat Miss Bocarro in the women's single finals on Thursday evening.

HIGH JUMP: INDIAN QUALIFIES

India's sole competitor in the Olympic High Jump, Gurnam Singh, qualified for the final jump by clearing 1.87 meters in the qualifying trails at Wembley Stadium.

Gurnam Singh who wore a handkerchief knotted to tie up his long hair, did not look like getting through the final.

Jumping with his right foot in an ankle bandage, he failed at his first jump of 1.80 meters but when succeeded at the second attempt.

At the next height of 1.84 meters Gurnam Singh failed twice but managed to get over at his third and last attempt.

He was over the greater height of 1.87 metres at his very first attempt although the bar shivered ominously as he went over.

Qualifying height for entering the finals was 1.87.

Gurnam Singh's ankle was bandaged for support after an injury during training.

The following qualified for the final by clearing the required standard of 1.87 metres:

Prince Adedoyin, Great Briain; Asoune, Uruguay, Damjtio, France, Edleman, United States, Gundersen, Norway; Gurnam Singh, India; Jackes Canada; Jadresic, Chile; Honkonen, Finland; Lacaze, France.

The following were eliminated: Bernard, France; Casado, Puertorico.

Ahman of Sweden retired after clearing 1.84 metres.

Women's Swimming Record Broken

LONDON, July 30 (Reuter)—The Olympic record for the Women's 200 metres breast stroke was broken twice in 10 minutes in perfect Olympic swimming weather today, first by a Hungarian girl and then by a Netherlander.

Directly after Petite Eva Szekely had won her heat in 3 minutes 1.2 seconds—point seven seconds faster than the Olympic record held by Japan—Nel Van Vliet speed through the water in her heat in 2 minutes 57.4 seconds.

Eva Szekely, who stands only five feet, thrilled the large crowd with brilliant exhibition of the butterfly stroke to establish her time. The powerfully built Nel Van Vliet skimmed through the four lengths of the pool in the effortless style of the old-fashioned breast stroke. Nel left her six competitors yards behind and was at least twentyve yards ahead at the finish. For several seconds she stood in the water and watched the others battling for places.

Nel, who is 22, holds the world's record of two minutes fortynine point two seconds for the distance.

PAKISTAN WRESTLERS' LATE ARRIVAL

LONDON, July 30 (Reuter) : The Olympics International Jury of Appeal was meeting in London this afternoon to consider the case of Pakistan, whose wrestlers arrived too late for the Olympic bouts and according to regulations were not allowed to take part.

If the Jury of Appeal decide in their favour, the Pakistan team will take part in the coming bouts.

RULING AGAINST PAKISTAN WRESTLERS

The International Jury of Appeal has ruled that Pakistan shall not take part in the catch-as-catch-can wrestling.

It has allowed the team to take part in the Greco-Roman bouts but as the team is not trained in this style Pakistan has refused.

The Colombian wrestlers were also refused permission to take part in the catch-as-catch-can wrestling.

Both teams arrived late for the weigh-in this morning. Colombia accepted the offer to take part in the Greece-Roman bouts.

The reason for the late arrivals was that neither teams sent representatives to a meeting on June 28.

Mr. Ahmed Jaffar, President of the Pakistan Olympic Association said that Mr. Khaleq, Assistant Secretary of the Association, had written from Karachi to confirm Pakistan entry and only he had been informed of the June 28 meeting. Unfortunately he did not come to Britain.

Trouble At Universal Lens Company

DAYTON, OHIO, July 30, (U.P.A.): Open fighting between massed pickets police and non-strikers broke out at the Universal Lens Company for the fourth time in five days today and police were forced to hurl tear gas bombs into the mob.

Mayor L. W. Lohrev asked Governor Thomas Herbert in Columbus to call out National Guard troops after the Dayton police chief reported that the situation was "out of hand".

Herbert's office said that Governor was considering the matter and probably would make a decision later today.

INNINGS DEFEAT FOR DERBYSHIRE

McCool Claims Six Wickets

DERBY, JULY 30 (REUTER): AUSTRALIANS BEAT DERBYSHIRE BY AN INNINGS AND 34 RUNS. THE TOP-SCORER IN THE DERBYSHIRE RANKS WAS SMITH WHO WAS DISMISSED BY MCCOOL FOR A MODEST SCORE OF 88 RUNS.

Derbyshire continued their second innings in fine weather and on a hard wicket.

LESS DEVASTATING ATTACK

When the lunch interval arrived Derbyshire were still needing 64 runs to avoid the innings defeats and had half their second innings wickets remaining.

Townsend and Denis Smith indulged in some free scoring for the second wicket and they engaged in a stand of exactly 100 when the partnership was broken by Townsend being leg-before to McCool.

The Australian attack was less devastating than any seen on the ground this season and the slow bowling came in for severe punishment.

Bradman once had his hand struck a nasty blow when Smith pulled McCool.

Having broken the stand, McCool seemed to find a length which proved tantalising.

An all-spin attack suddenly checked the scoring rate while McCool claimed two more successes, getting Revill stumped when he stepped out to drive and then Vaulkhard leg-before.

Just before lunch Bill Johnston clean bowled Marsh and the interval arrived 152 runs on the boaro for the loss of 5 wickets.

Smith and Dawkes took no risks after lunch although McCool appeared to have lost his length and gave no trouble. Dawkes swept one full from McCool over Harvey's head to the long leg boundary but Bradman persisted with McCool and was justified when Dawkes and Rhodes both fell to catches off his bowling.

SMITH HEADS FOR RECORD

Smith, still defiant, was heading for a record and when he took a single from Loxton to make his score 82 he had reached the highest individual score ever made by a Derbyshire player against the Australians.

Next ball Loxton bowled Gladwin off his pads and when Smith's great effort ended at 181, the innings defeat was virtually certain. McCool got Smith who was bowled when playing back, and one run later the last wicket fell. Altogether five wickets fell after lunch for the addition of only 30 runs.

Smith's innings today was watched by L. G. Wright, the player who, in 1893 scored 81 against an Australian team to set the record which Smith eclipsed today.

SCORE BOARD

DERBYSHIRE (2ND INNINGS)

Elliott c Miller b Loxton	4
Townsend lbw b McCool	46
Revill st. Saggers b McCool	0
Vaulkhard lbw b McCool	2
Marsh b Bill Johnston	7
Dawkes c Johnston b McCool	8
A. C. Rhodes c Bradman b McCool	4
Smith b McCool	88
C. Gladwin b Loxton	0
E. J. Gothard (not out)	1
L. Jackson b Loxton	0
Extras	22
Total (All Out)	182

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

	O	M	R	W
Miller	2	0	3	0
Bill Johnston	18	3	35	1
Loxton	13	4	16	3
Ring	6	1	23	0
McCool	29	8	77	6
Barnes	14	8	6	0

Byes 10, Leg-byes 4, Wides 5 (by Johnston 3 and Loxton 2) No-balls: 3 (by Johnston 2 and McCool 1).

Fall of Wickets: 2/110 3/110 4/116 5/151 6/163 7/169 8/175 9 181

The Sportsman's Sportsfolio

British Lion Routed By Australian Kangaroo Again

(BY J. C. MAITRA)

Despite the initial set backs met by Australia in the fourth Test match at Leeds, they succeeded in routing England again by the big margin of seven wickets. The home team entered the field with great confidence. They thought they had found out the vulnerable points in the tourists' armaments in their third Test engagement at Manchester and had learnt how to get the better of them.

Then they were favoured with the spin of the coin which helped them to take full advantage of the plumb wicket. Thanks mainly to the magnificent efforts of Len Hutton, Cyril Washbrook, Bill Edrich and Alec Bedser, England was able to pile up a grand total of 423 for 3 wickets. They seemed to expose fully the weakness of the Australian bowlers.

TERRIBLE SHOCKS FOR "AUSSIES"

But strange as it may seem the remaining batsmen, succumbed tamely for an addition of 73 runs only. Nevertheless the aggregate was a handsome one, though not quite unapproachable by the Aussies. There was, however, a terrible shock in store for the visitors Three of their best batsmen, Arthur Morris, Lindsay Hasset and Don Bradman himself were dismissed for the meagre total of 65 on the board. At this stage a collapse and a follow-on seemed inevitable. Then who could stop England from victory?

But there came a lad of 19 years, named Neil Harvey to rescue his side from defeat and disgrace. He batted with such exemplary confidence and courage that his elder colleagues were also inspired to contribute their quota and save the situation. His name will go down in history as one of the few who have scored a century in their first appearance in Test cricket against England.

YARDLEY'S CHALLENGE

What might have culminated in a lifeless draw thereafter was electrified by an early declaration by Norman Yardley, England's skipper. It was a sort of a challenge to the Don to hit up 404 runs in 345 minutes and win the match. It was also a gamble on his part to dismiss the Kangaroos within the above figure by the end of the day.

Bradman was not the man to turn down such a challenge. And Headingly was his favourite ground too where he had made some of his biggest Test scores including 334 in 1932. So, assisted by Morris, he went on at a terrific pace to knock up 301 runs between themselves. An average of 85 runs per hour was some going! While Morris was out for 182, the Don remained undefeated at 173. Thus a thrilling battle was won

INVITE THE WIZARD

Now it will be admitted on all hands that the Australia are superior to England in every respect. Since the advent of Bradman, who is more a dazzling phenomenon than a mere personality, they have won almost all the Test series for over a period of 20 years. It was only when Harold Larwood's notorious 'Body-line bowling was brought into play by England, the Kangaroos were frightened out. But this method was nipped in the bud and Australia's supremacy prevailed again.

Pity Bradman will now retire from the Test field though he is only 40. The cricket world will lose in him the brightest star that has ever brightened its horizon. Indian Cricket-lovers would do anything, I am sure, to see this incomparable artist of the Willow in action on the Indian soil.

Poland Lodges Another Protest

WASHINGTON, July 29 (UPA) : Poland delivered another protest to the United States today again blaming the Western powers for "dividing Germany."

An earlier Polish protest brought a stinging American reply that Poland should direct such protests to Russia because Russia is responsible for the present division of Germany.

Poland rejected this "suggestion" as 'strange" and said it was holding to the original protest and addressing it to the Western Powers because they were going ahead without consulting Russia or other "interested countries."

TATAS GAIN BOTH POINTS

Harwood League Footba..

TATAS	3
GOAN SPORTS	1

After being down by a goal at the interval the Tatas recovered, rather late, to snatch the match from their rivals, the Goan Sports, by the margin of two goals to one.

The Tatas had quite a few chances of scoring apart from the ones that utilised but the usual Tata failing of bad markmanship and hesitancy had its toll and the winners were always struggling for the equaliser and when that came for the decider Menezes was once again the chief offender. By his repeated refusal to pass the ball to a better placed colleague and his weakness at the vital end at which he still has to steady himself before shooting almost cost the side the match. His ball control though good is certainly not good enough to make him indulge in gallery play

It is at once significant that the first goal of the Tatas came when Anamthram converted a pass from the right. Just when it appears that with the given set of forwards the Tatas would be hard put to score the equaliser their right-half put fresh hopes into the hearts of the Tatas supporters after Rego had put them in arrears very early in the game.

The third goal of the match came almost immediately after the second, outside-left Keshav scoring with a rising shot, from a melee which ensued after a flag kick had been awarded.

THE TEAMS

TATAS— Thingalaya, Mandon and Shetty; Ananthram, Diago and Damodar. Laxman, Almeida, Balan, Menezes and Keshav.

GOAN SPORTS —J Coutinho, Mulla and A. Vaidya; G. D'Costa, K. Vaidya and R. Tavares; A. Fernandes, C. Fernandes, P. Ferrao, C. Rego and G. Carl.

Saturday evening at 5-35 p.m. Tradesmen's Bombay Gymkhana.

POONA RACES

SELECTIONS FOR OPENING DAY

Aan Baan And Vie On Likely To Record A Double For Talib

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

1st race: Full Poppy 1. Masked Player 2.
2nd race: Mail Fist 1 Ajinkya Tara II 2.
3rd race: Hikmet 1. Fashion Parade 2.
4th race: Marlow 1. Gwalior Express 2, if absent Dhun.
5th race: Aan Baan 1. Navrose 2, if absent Sunlight.
6th race: Salta 1. Rashtrapati 2.
7th race: Blue Lotus 1. Queen of Gwalior 2, if absent Bold Bandit.
8th race: Vie On 1. Akash Deep 2
Choice Treble: Aan Baan, Salta and Vie On.
Flukes: Embarkation and Firefly.

10 I. G. FARBEN CHIEFS CLEARED

13 Get Sentences Ranging From 8 Years To 18 Months

NUREMBERG, July 30, (Reuter). Ten of the 23 chiefs of the giant I.G. Farben Industrial empire who have been on trial here for more than eleven months on charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity, were today acquitted on all counts by an American War Crimes Tribunal. Five were found guilty on slavery and mass murder charges.

Charges of aggressive warfare and common conspiracy were not sustained against any of the defendents because otherwise the court might have to find "the entire German people guilty with the corollary of mass punishment."

All 23 were acquitted yesterday on charges of crimes against the peace and conspiracy to commit war crimes but nine were found guilty of plunder and spoliation.

SENTENCES

Sentences ranging from eight years to eighteen months imprisonment were imposed on the thirteen found guilty.

INDO-PAKISTAN FOOD AGREEMENT

NEW DELHI, July 30 (API): Under an Indo-Pakistan food agreement signed in New Delhi on July 26, it is understood that India will receive 11,000 tons of seed-wheat from West Pakistan, 4,000 tons of which will be replaced by India in imported wheat in East Pakistan. As regards the remainder, India has agreed to give in exchange 10,500 tons of grain, being of equal value, from Government stocks.

Stop Press

GURNAM SINGH ELIMINATED

WEMBLEY, July 30 (Reuter):— HIGH JUMP: Gurnam Singh of India and Lloyd Valberg (Singapore) were both eliminated in high jump final when the bar reached 1.90 metres.

WRESTLING MIDDLE WEIGHT

WRESTLING: Free-style preliminary rounds Middle—Weight: M. Vashon, Canada, beat K. Roy, India, by a fall in 54 second.

WRESTLING: WELTERWEIGHT

WRESTLING: Free-style Preliminaries Welterweight:

Y. Doou, France, beat A. Bhargava, India, by a fall in two minutes fortyeight seconds.

Featherweight: G. Ellgo, Turkey, beat Hassan Sadian, Persia, by fall.

WATERPOLO

WEMBLY, July 30 (Reuter): WATER POLO GROUP: G. Holland 12. India 1. Halftime Holland Four, India Russia or other "interested countries."0.

6th WEEK!

The above scene is from
"SITTING PRETTY"
the rib-tickling comedy that has taken Bombay by storm!

STRAND Daily 3-15, 6-15, and 9-15 p.m.
Complimentaries Suspended.

"The Northern Lights of Bombay"
AURORA
Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
TODAY to MONDAY!
How long can a woman wait for love? Look at her eyes....! She's kissing one man and dreaming of another!
GREER GARSON & ROBERT MITCHUM
in M-G-M's GREAT LOVE STORY
"DESIRE ME"
with RICHARD HART
Tomorrow Morning at 10-30 a.m.
"ADVENTURE ISLAND"
THRILLING, ACTION, DRAMA
TUESDAY to THURSDAY!
Red Skelton's Howling Hit about Hollywood! in M-G-M's
"MERTON OF THE MOVIES"
with VIRGINIA O'BRIEN

PALACE Daily at 3-30 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.
TODAY to MONDAY!
It's Magnificent in its Technicolour! You may look everywhere..... But none can compare with.....
"MY WILD IRISH ROSE"
Starring:
DENNIS MORGAN, ANDREA KING, ALAN HALE, GEORGE TOBIAS
Sunday Morning at 10-30 a.m.
SUSAN HAYWARD in
"SMASH UP"
TUESDAY to THURSDAY
James Cagney, Ann Sheridan in
"ANGELS WITH DIRTY FACES"

FOR THE FIRST TIME EVER—
A HINDI-URDU TECHNICOLOR!
SABU in BAGDAD KA CHOR
FIRST TECHNICOLOR IN HINDUSTANI
COMING FROM FRIDAY AUG. 6th
SIMULTANEOUSLY
AT
EXCELSIOR
MINERVA
Advance Booking
Open at both Theatres
(From Monday at Minerva daily 10 to 12)
A WESTERN INDIA THEATRES LTD. Release.

4TH WEEK!
HIND-MATA
PAREL
Daily: 4, 6-45, & 9-30 p.m.
Matinee: Sat., Sun. 1 p.m.
BASANT PICTURE
BACHPAN
BABY MADHURI, MAZHAR, DIXIT.
Sun. Morn. 10-30 A.M.
SUDAN (Technicolor).
Maria Montez, Jon Hall.

ASTHMA MEDICINE FREE
Shri S. C. MITAL, of Lahore, a specialist in Asthma treatment, who has received the appreciation from a Governor has again started sending medicine free by post to Asthma patients. Write him at 2/67 Lodhi Road, Colony, New Delhi.

ASSOCIATED PICTURES
Announce
SABYASACHI
AWAITING Release
AN EPIC OF BLOOD & TEARS
ADAPTED FROM SARATCHANDRA'S BENGALI MASTERPIECE "PATHER DABEE"

BOMBAY MUSIC CIRCLE
CONCERT
On 31st July 1948
at 9-30 p.m.
IN
LAXMI BAUG,
Smt. HIRABAI BARODEKAR.

THE 10 —WEEK—RUN—OF
"KAJAL" AT ROXY
IS EQUAL TO.....
25 WEEK—RUN ANYWHERE ELSE IN BOMBAY!
Producer-Director:
M. SADIQ,
of RATAN Pictures
THANKS ALL
BOMBAY FOR THEIR
SPLENDID OVATION
TO
"KAJAL" AT ROXY
Features
'KAJAL', SURAIYA, WASTI, JAYANT, GOPE, RAM KAMLANI, SHARDA & CUCKOO, the DANCER.
'KAJAL'—Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 Sun. at 12-45: Till Thursday.
(A KAPURCHAND & CO. Release)

POPULAR AS EVER BEFORE!
JAMUNA Productions'
RATTAN
SWARNALATA, WASTI
Daily 3-30, 6-30, 9-30, Sun. 1 p.m.
Plans open 10 to 12, 4 to 6
For ONE WEEK only at
KRISHNA
A DIAMOND-SELECT Release

2ND EXTENDED WEEK!
CITY-LIGHT
—MATUNGA (B.B.)—
Daily 1-15, 4, 6-45 and 9-30 p.m.
JEEVAN PICTURE
ARSI
MEENA, ALNASIR,

GRAND RECEPTION!
VADILONA VANKE?
SARAS HIT
MOTIBAI, ANJANA
CAPITOL
4, 6-45, 9-30 Sat., Sun. 1 p.m.
SWASTIK
3-30, 6-30, 9-30 Sat., Sun. 12-30.

8th Week! More Than Temple-Entry!
Allow them to enter your hearts!
"OONCH-NEECH"
NEW THEATRES' NATIONAL HIT
MINERVA
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Sunday at 12-30

NEPTUNE opp. Bandra Station. Phone: 89419
Daily: 4, 7, & 10 p.m.
Matinee: Sunday 1 p.m.
HOCKEY MATCH
Suraiya, Sadiq, Sulochana.

REGAL Air-Cooled & Comfortable.
Daily at 3-30: 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
THE WORLD'S NO. 1 MYSTERY NOVEL IS ON THE SCREEN!
BORN IN SHAME! LIVING IN MYSTERY!
WILKIE COLLINS' "WOMAN IN WHITE"
NEW SENSATION FROM WARNER BROS.
ELEANOR PARKER · ALEXIS SMITH · SYDNEY GREENSTREET · GIG YOUNG
SUNDAY MORNING at 10: "DECEPTION"

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 10, 2004
Muslim: Ramzan 23, 1367
Parsi: Aspandarmad 2, 1317
Sunrise 6-15 a.m. Sunset 19-14 p.m.
Hightide: 07-43, 18-38
Lowtide: 00-43 13-33

To-day's Engagements

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY: Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class will meet today (Saturday) at the League's Head Office, Sandhurst Road, when two lectures will be delivered, the first by Mr R. M. Talpade on "The Co-operative Movement" at 5 p.m. and the second by Dr. W N. Welinkar, on "General Idea of Venereal Diseases" at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

AFRICA AND OVERSEAS MERCHANTS CHAMBER: A General Meeting of Africa and Overseas Merchants' Chamber will be held at the Chamber's Office at 4-30 p.m. today (Saturday). Prior to the President's speech on the programme ahead, the Hon. Secretary will acquaint the members with the work done by the Managing Committee of the Chamber after the last General Meeting in February 1948.

ASSOCIATED CEMENT STAFF ASSOCIATION: First annual general meeting of the Associated Cement Staff Association, Bombay, will be held on the 4th floor of the Associated Cement Cos.' premises, No. 1 Queen's Road, Fort, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) today Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside over the meeting.

HEALTH FILMS: Propaganda Section, Public Health Department of the Bombay Municipality Films on Venereal Diseases will be shown free to the public at the Municipal Veneral Diseases Clinic, 254, Bellasis Road, at 10-30 a.m. today.

BOMBAY PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION: Mr. Rovshen Mohmed to speak on 'Industrial Psychology' at 6-15 p.m. today at Wilson College.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE: The Congress Corporators from 'D' Ward and Congress workers will assemble at Bhatia Hospital Tardeo Road, at 8 a.m. and will visit the locality of Chikalwadi and other nearby localities. The residents of that locality having grievances are requested to be present there in time.

BOMBAY MUSIC CIRCLE: Concert by Hirabai Barodekar at 9-30 p.m. today (Saturday) at Laxmi Baug.

INDIAN MUSIC CIRCLE: Vocal Music by Mrs. Saraswati Rane at 10 p.m. today (Saturday) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, Tram Terminus.

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS: Volunteers of the Bombay National Guards are requested to be present at Azad Maidan at 6 a.m. tomorrow (Sunday) with full uniform to attend Tilak Jayanti celebration.

BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION (B P.): Provincial Camp Fire to welcome the new Provincial Commissioner, Commander K. B. Godrej, at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, today at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION: Annual general meeting, to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. in St. Xavier's High School Hall, Dhobitalao.

LECTURE ON VEDANTA: Swami Sambuddhananda of Ramakrishna Mission will deliver a lecture on Vedanta Philosophy in English at the Bazargate High School today at 3-45 p.m. He will also conduct a class on Upanished at Ramakrishna Vivekananda Centre, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar today at 5-30 p.m.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES: Swami Sambuddhananda will conduct a class on Bhagawat Geeta at the Ramakrishna Mission Library Hall tomorrow (Sunday) morning at 9 a.m. He will conduct a class on the Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna in Hindi and English at the same plane tomorrow (Sunday) evening at 6 p.m.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS AS CENTRES OF POWER

BOMBAY, Friday.

"Mahatma Gandhi had fully visulised the omportance of Village Panchayats on free India and the Bombay Government had derived its inspiration from Mahatmaji in amending the Bombay Village Panchayats Act with a view to revitalising these Panchayats and giving them sufficient powers and financial help to enable them to properly organise the life of nearly 22,000 villages of the Bombay Province" declared Mr. G. D. Vartak, Minister for Local Self Government, in reply to an address presented to him by the Village Panchayats of Dahnu and Kalyan when he visited Dahnu recently.

Mr. Vartak traced the history of the Village Panchayats which, he said, occupied a very important place in the life of the people before the advent of British rule in India. These bodies, said Mr. Vartak, were the real centres of power in every village. Mount Stuart Elphinstone had described them as 'Small Republics'. The Britishers saw that these bodies were a potential danger to their rule and they therefore systematically stripped the Panchayats of their power and neutralized their influence. The Government of Bombay has decided to re-establish the Village Panchayats on a sound basis and turn them into an instrument of welfare of the villagers and it was with this object in view that the Government had decided to allot 15 per cent of the total land revenue to these Village Panchayats, the Minister explained. This, he added, should give satisfaction to the villagers that the money paid by them as taxes was being returned to them.

NEED FOR PROPER UNDERSTANDING

Reviewing the political situation in the country, Mr. Vartak plealded for proper understanding of the efforts made by the Provincial and Central Governments to mitigate the hardships of the people despite the various handicaps. He appealed to the people of Dahnu Taluka which, he said was one of the chief rice-growing Talukas to exert to the fullest.

Addressing the students of the K. L. Ponda High School of Dahnu, Mr. Vartak reminded them of their great responsibility and the part they were going to play in the consolidation of democracy. He referred to the backwardness of the Adiwasis of the Thana district and appealed to the students to press themselves into the service of the noble cause of mass literacy. He suggested that they might utilize their vacation in serving the Adiwasis of Dahnu taluka.

PROPOSED TEXTILE STRIKE

Patil Criticises Socialist Party's Move

BOMBAY, Friday.

Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the BPCC, said today that the Congress took a very serious view of the proposed textile strike in Bombay, sponsored by the Socialist Party.

"To call it a token strike will be a misnomer. A strike that involves heavy loss of production cannot be just a token strike. The move is intended to bolster up the prestige of the Socialists among the workers", he said.

Mr. Patil said it was for the Government to take effective action to the extent of declaring the strike illegal but the Indian National Trade Union Congress, he stressed, would fight the strike tooth and nail.

Mr. Patil met Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, this morning and had talks with him regarding Government steps in view of the strike threat.

TILAK JAYANTI

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—

The first anniversary in Free India of Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, which falls on the 1st August will be observed by the BPCC as under:—

7-30 a.m. Starting of the Procession from Congress House to Chaupatty, the route being: Vithalbhai Patel Road, Lamington Road, Queen's Road, and Sandhurst Bridge.

8-00 o.m. Flag Salutation at Chaupatty, Shri S. K. Patil, President, BPCC, will unfurl the Flag.

8-15 a.m. Garlanding the statue of Lokamania Tilak.

6-00 p.m. Public Meeting at Chaupatty, weather permitting, otherwise at People's Hall, Congress House. Shri S. K. Patil will preside and other Leaders will address.

All are cordially invited to participate in the programme and pay their homage to the Great Leader.

Institutions desirous of garlanding the statue may come to Congress House before 7-30 a.m. and participate in the procession or come to Chaupatty with the garlands before 8 a.m.

SEVIKAS' TILAK JAYANTI PROGRAMME: All Sevikas, Kumarikas and Balikas are instructed to come to the Congress House in uniform at 7 a.m. sharp tomorrow (Sunday).

LATE MR. PUNNIAH

BOMBAY, Friday:

Pending the arrival of his relatives, the body of Mr. K. Punniah, who, it is now ascertained, died in the G. T. Hospital at 3-10 p.m. on Tuesday, July 27, is lying in the city morgue.

It is understood that it will be taken for the final obsequies tomorrow.

It is now gathered that Mr. Punniah was brought to the Phalton Road police station in a sinking condition by hack victoria driver No. 1386 accompanied by police constable No. 1547, just three hours after he was last seen by the clerk of his Bombay host.

A post-mortem is being held and an inquest will come off to-morrow.

Rules For "Mela"

BOMBAY, Friday.

Following are the rules framed by the Cmmissioner of Police, Bombay, regarding the restriction on "Melas" which are organised during the Ganapati festival:—

No person can organise any Melas in Greater Bmbay without a permit from the Commissioner of Police.

Every application for a permit has to be made in writing which must be delivered at the office of the Commissioner of Police at least 21 clear days before the festival, together with the script of songs, plays, etc. intended to be sung or performed by the "Mela.".

A permit granted for a "Mela" is not transferable and is for the use of only the person or persons to whom it is granted.

Every holder of a permit must produce it before any Police Officer who demands to see it.

A fee of annas eight is charged for every permit. It must be deposited in the office of the Commissioner of Police along with the application and will be returned to the applicant, if his application is rejected.

The Commissioner of Police has absolute discretion to determine whether a permit for a "Mela" should or should not be granted to any applicant and the conditions under which any such permit should be granted.

The Commissioner of Police has also the power in his absolute discretion at any time to cancel any permit granted under the rules.

Improvements To Bombay Docks

At their meeting held on 27th July 1948, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay sanctioned the following expenditure estimates:

Rs. 51,000 and Rs 22,800 for carrying out certain special repairs to the Prince's Dock swing bridge and the steam tug "Cheerful", respectively;

Rs. 22,500 for enclosing the east side of Passenger shed, Alexandra Dock, to facilitate efficient Customs examination and for providing two medical inspection rooms at the north end of the shed for the use of passengers embarking and disembarking at the shed;

Rs. 11,000 for providing life buoys and life buoy boxes in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks and at certain of the Bunders;

Rs 9,100 for providing an additional class room at the Antop Village Vernacular School to accommodate the increased number of students.

Ban On Meetings In Bombay Extended

BOMBAY, July 29 (A.P.I.): The Commissioner of Police, has extended for a period of one month from July 30 his order prohibiting the organising or convening of any assembly in Greater Bombay.

GOA POLITICAL WORKERS ARRESTED

BOMBAY, July 30 (UPI)—A band of political workers who had established a camp in the Goa frontier at Banda, in the Union territory, to overthrow the Portuguese authority and

ACCOUNTANTS' ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

There will be a further meeting of the unregistered G.D.A.s of the Indian Union at the South Indian Education Society School Hall, Brahmanwada, Matunga (G.I.P.), Bombay tomorow (Saturday) 5-00 p.m.

NORTH BOMBAY HOTEL KAMGAR UNION: A General Body meeting of North Bombay Hotel Kamgar Union which was held on Thursday at Damodar Thakersy Hall, Parel with Mr. M. Madhavan in the chair demanded minimum salary of Rs. 30/- for every hotel worker.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION: Private Telegrams of all classes to Greece liable to heavy delay due post and telegraph strike. State and press regularly delivered.

GHATKOPAR TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE: The following programme will be observed on account of the Tilak Anniversary Day on the 1st August 1948.

(1) Flag Salutation at 8 a.m. at Rashtriya Kanya Shala. (2) Mass spinning from 8-15 a.m. to 9 a.m. at Rashtriya Kanya Shala. (3). Mahatma Gandhi National Memorial Fund Collection, from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. (4.) The Congress Seva Dal Members will give their Shradhanjali to Loka Manya Tilak at 9 p.m. at the Gurukul Shisu Sadan at Navroj Cross Lane.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST STAFF ASSOCIATION.

BOMBAY, Friday.

Mr. Asoka Mehta was elected as President of the Bombay Port Trust Staff Association at an annual general body meeting of the Association held yesterday.

The meeting also approved and ratified the decision of the Committee of the Management to join the All-India Port and Dock Workers' Federation.

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WELL DISTRIBUTED RAINFALL

POONA, July 30 (A.P.I.): Following is the daily weather summary for Friday the 30 July 1948:—

Yesterday's depression over East Central India is becoming unimportant. A well-marked "low" has developed over Sind.

The monsoon has extended into Sind.

Well distributed rain has fallen along the West Coast and over the region extending from Sind and Gujarat to Assam and the East Punjab. Locally heavy rain has fallen in Sind and South Rajputana.

Forecast until the 31st evening:—The monsoon will extend into Baluchistan.

Rainfall will be widespread along the West Coast and over the region from Sind and Gujarat to East Central India and Rajputana. There will be local rain elsewhere in Pakistan and India outside the Orissa-Circars coast where scattered showers are expected.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain is likely in the Khasi hills, south Rajputana, Sind and North-west Gujarat during next 48 hours.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, July 30 (API): Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st June 1948 and departure from normal recorded at eight hours I.S.T. on 30th July 1948.

Ahmedabad	84	75	0.9	4.2 minus 15.4
Bombay	83	76	0.3	35.9 minus 6.9
Calcutta	87	78	0.1	23.8 minus 0.3
Cuttack	90	80	0	18.0 minus 4.4
Delhi	92	81	0	7.6 minus 2.7
Honavar		78	74	1.0 85.7 nil
Karachi	85	76	0.7	2.3 minus 1.5
Lahore	94	82	0	12.7 plus 5.8
Lucknow	88	79	0.5	18.3 plus 2.1
Madras	96	76T		-4.0 minus 1.3
Patna	96	79	0.3	12.8 minus 5.5
Peshawar		96	80	0 2.5 plus 0.9
Poona	80	70	0.3	11.2 plus 0.3
Shillong		77	65	0 44.5 p.us 13.9

Cloudy Weather With Showers

BOMBAY, July 30, (A.P.I.): Today's weather report from Santa Cruz meteorological office says:—

Widespread and light and moderate rain has occurred in Konkan, Gujerat, Cutch and Saurashtra.

During 24 hours ending 8 a.m. today Mahabaleshwar recorded four inches of rain, Dohad, Honavar, Harnai and Marmagoa one inch each, Baroda, Deesa, Ahmedabad three-fourth inches each.

During the same period the rainfall in Bombay and Lakes are as follows:—

Colaba 0.27 inch.
Santa Cruz 0.47 inch.
Juhu 0.64 inches.
Tansa Lake 0.80 inch.
Vihar Lake 1.14.
Tulsi Lake 1.20 inch.

Mainly cloudy weather, with showers at times is expected in Bombay City and Suburbs during the next 24 hours.

GALA PREMIERE
TODAY at 12-15 P.M.
BACK AGAIN TOGETHER
* ASHOK KUMAR
* MUMTAZ SHANTI &
* MUMTAZ ALI in
PUNJAB FILM CORPORATION'S A New Musical Social
Padmini
Story-Direction: WALI SAHEB Music: GULAM HAIDER
4 Shows Sat. Sun.
12-15, 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC
Ad. Booking 10 a.m. to 12 & 5 to 6 p.m.
A JAGADISH FILM CIRCUIT Release

9th Week of CROWDS
as fresh and enthusiastic
as in 1st .....
The Film you can unhesitatingly see with ALL members of your FAMILY.....
OMARKHAYYAM FILMS
TOOTE TARE
PEARL RELEASE
SHAMIM, MRIDULA, HARISH, SHEIKH MUKHTAR, etc.
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30.
Sun. 12-45.
Ad. Bkg. 9-30 to 12-30 & 3 to 6-30.
ROYAL
OPERA HOUSE
Also Showing EK SADI BAD

14TH COMBINED
ORIENTAL PICTURES'
Human Drama
SOHAG
RAAT
With: GITA BALI, BEGUM PARA Direction: KIDAR SHARMA
Running Simultaneously
LAMINGTON 4, 7, 10
CHITRA 3-30, 6-30, 9-30
Sat. Sun. Mat.
(A VARMA FILMS RELEASE)

RANJIT'S SUCCESSFUL SOCIAL
BICHHADE BALAM
KHURSHID (Jr.), MEENA KUMARI, ANJUM
Director: MANIBHAI VYAS
3rd WEEK at IMPERIAL
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 Sun. Matinee 1 P.M.
Ad. Booking 10 to 12 Art Release

The Bombay Chronicle

Be always employed about some rational thing, that the devil find thee not idle.

—JEROME.

ATTLEE EXPLAINS

The debate in the Commons on Hyderabad has served a much more useful purpose than one had expected it would. Mr. Attlee's Government, of course was bound to reject the insinuation of Churchill and his followers. But it was little expected that he would so clearly indicate that Hyderabad was India's concern and anyone else meddling in it was going beyond his depth. Mr. Attlee's direct answer to the Opposition advice that he should help Hyderabad to approach the United Nations and secure for the Nizam the conduct of the plebiscite under U. N. auspices, was emphatic: Whether the plebiscite was to be conducted by the U.N. or by any other authority was a matter solely for India to decide. This should not only settle the questionings of British Tories but even end once and for all the illusions and confusions of the Hyderabad authorities. Nothing could more completely convey the fact that Hyderabad is India's concern and nobody else's. The kind of argument with which Churchill bolsters his case is well illustrated by his logic on Union blockade. Exhibit No. 1 is a letter in the "Manchester Guardian"; and the second is confirmation by an "Indian resident in England." None of these can stand by itself, and they cannot jointly help to sustain a false and trumped up accusation. It is astounding that Mr. Churchill, a veteran publicist, should not have appreciated this point of view. But there were other indications which are equally startling that Mr. Churchill's approach has been one-sided. As Mr. Attlee put it, Churchill took all his facts from one side.

The confusion which Churchill deliberately created between Kashmir and Hyderabad, was a blessing in disguise. It drew forth from the British Premier one of the most lucid statements on the Kashmir position that have so far been made by a British spokesman. Mr. Attlee pointed out that Kashmir had taken nothing to U.N. what had happened was that "a complaint had been brought to the U. N.; that Pakistan was interfering in the internal affairs of the Union of India to which Kashmir had adhered." This is something that never got through to the mind of the Security Council and part of the responsibility for the confusion rests with the British delegation. Mr. Attlee disposed of Kashmir with this simple clarification and passed on to Hyderabad, where he explained that the public had been denied a voice for generations.

Mr. Attlee gave a sharp reminder to Mr. Churchill and the Conservatives that the Indian Union was battling the people's cause as against the Ruler's autocracy. Once he extracted from Mr. Churchill that the draft agreement proposed by India and rejected by the Nizam "would be good if it were still open in the present circumstances", Mr. Attlee had stated his case with devastating effect. The British Prime Minister observed that once India accepted an impartial plebiscite, it was for India to decide whether it should be conducted by the United Nations or not. So far as the British Government was concerned and the question of its intervention, Mr. Attlee, badgered by persistent charges of breach of faith, called attention to the declaration at the time of the decision to withdraw that Paramountcy lapsed because Britain could not assume the heavy duties of enforcing it by stationing British troops in the States. To follow Churchill's advice would mean reassuming Paramountcy. All this should persuade Hyderabad's Nizam of the futility of raising false hares in Britain. Accession would be so much more natural that one wonders at the persistent efforts to stand the pyramid on its apex.

Exchange Parities

A very interesting and significant controversy has recently developed between the spokesman of the American treasury, who are mainly concerned with the Aid to Europe Programme, on the one hand, and the authorities of the International Monetary Fund, on the other. As befits the high position of the respective contestants the notes of the discord are yet subdued, but they have a vital significance for the future of the I.M.F. technique and authority from which we have been led to expect so much. The gist of the controversy consists in the American treasury view that with the prominent exception of Switzerland, which has an exchange rate which correctly measures the strength of its currency in terms of other currencies, almost all other European currencies are too highly valued in terms of their present exchange rates. This means that exports from these countries are handicapped by foreign buyers having to pay more in their own currencies than what is justified by the real value of the currencies of the exporting countries. As it is one of the purposes of the Marshall Aid that aided countries should soon be restored to a state of balance in their normal exports and imports American treasury is putting strong pressure on these countries to devalue their currencies. Here it comes into conflict, though as yet not very violent conflict, with the I.M.F., which claims that the initial parties accepted by the Fund two years ago were based on the conclusion their experts then arrived at that the suggested parities did not hamper exports. While agreeing that where a case can now be made out for a revision of the rate for promoting exports, or rather for removing artificial barriers in the way of exuorts, devaluation would be justifiable the Fund does not admit that a general case for devaluation can be made out in support of the view that seems to have been taken by the American treasury. In particular, the view of the Fund, as lucidly and forcefully outlined by M. Camille Gutt, Chairman of the I.M.F. executive in a recent address at Harvard, is that unless internal inflationary pressures are controlled and a new parity between costs and prices is restored, exchange devaluation will yield only temporary results. It remains to be seen which view would ultimately prevail. By comparison with the heavy political and economic pressure behind the Marshal Aid scheme the Fund's suggestions are almost without a sanction, and if the American treasury carries the day, either by direct pressure on the European countries, or through its predominant voice in the I.M.F., not only the prestige but even the real usefulness of the I.M.F. will suffer in the eyes of its more loyal and trustful members.

Unnecessary

Something has to be done by the Bombay Government to stop the August 11 strike which threatens to be a blatant challenge to the arbitration machinery. If every time the Industrial Court gives its opinion against the workers' case presented before it, the leaders of the workers are to call a strike, then there is no point in having an Industrial Court at all. It is tantamount to asserting that the Industrial Court exists solely to declare that the workers are right every time. The Labour leaders might with equal justice insist that their least whim be treated as holy writ. The Industrial Court is the highest tribunal in Labour matters and there is no appeal from its decision. This position has its advantages and any effort to shake it will recoil on the workers themselves, though it is true that their leaders will not have to suffer the evil consequences. That an attempt should have been made over the award on the Apollo and United Mills dispute reveals a shortsightedness and lack of vision which cannot be too strongly condemned.

It is the fashion to excuse all excesses on the part of labour leaders on the ground that the arbitration machinery of the Government is cumbrous and slow-moving. To make this charge today is to close one's eyes deliberately or ignorantly to the earnestness with which the Governments, and particularly the Bombay Government, are applying themselves to correcting and improving the machinery. In recent months, there are signs that greater speed has been imparted to the process of adjudication and arbitration and that less emphasis is laid on procedure than on getting down to facts. Anyone who has not realised this, has failed to understand the lesson of the Municipal sweepers' adjudication and the manner in which it has been conducted. Whatever the workers' leaders might feel, the workers themselves have no ground for imagining that their interests are overlooked. The Industrial Court is fast approaching the broad humanism of a court of equity, and it is necessary that in recognition of this the workers resolutely give up the strategy of token strikes and petty demonstrations. It is not sound policy even to seek to get the best of two conflicting attitudes—conflict and co-operation.

MOVE TO SPLIT CHINESE REDS

Premier Wong Wen Hao Attacks Cominform

SHANGHAI, July 30, (U.P.A.): Premier Wong Wen Hao today denounced Chinese Communist leaders who follow the Cominform line in a statement interpreted by observers as another step in the Government's policy of trying to split the Chinese Reds.

Wong appealed to the Communist masses to place Nationalism above Communism. He said the Chinese Communist leaders were "liars traitors and serfs of the Communist Internationale."

The statement appeared to be extension of the Government's policy started in early July which contemplated that the Yugoslav Cominform dispute might have a Chinese counterpart. Government leaders, Chinese newspapers and English-languge newspapers have held up the Yugoslavia situation as a lesson for China and some editorials have suggested that there is a chance of a line-up of the Communists south of the Great Wall against the Reds in Manchuria.

WAGE CUT RESTORED

BOMBAY, Friday.

In the industrial dispute between the Tikekar handloom factory, Sholapur and the workmen employed under it, the tribunal directs that "since both the parties have met the claim half way, the workmen should be paid the arrears of restored wage cut from 1st May 1948. This amount should be paid in one lump sum within one month. No order as to costs.

T.T.M. WORKERS' DISPUTE.

In the dispute between the T. T. Mills Ltd. and the workmen employed under it, according to the memorandum of settlement.

The workmen will hereafter will receive as their wages Rs. 3-4-0 per piece of 9 yards of plain Patti Kinar and other sarees of different dimensions proportionately. The question of dearness allowance is kept open and it is not decided by this settlement. The cut of workmen other than weavers who are affected by the cut is to be restored proportionately.

BONUS FOR GAS COMPANY WORKERS

The award of the tribunal in the Industrial disputes between the Bombay Gas Company Ltd., Bombay and its workmen as represented by the Engineering Workers' Union referred for adjudication is published: It says.

"Bonus equal to one month's salary in addition to the bonus equal to two months salary demanded in the adjudication order of Labour Department should be paid to all workmen for the year 1947."

Five of the porters on strike were arrested by the Police in connection with the incident earlier in the day in the Howrah Station area.

THREE-POWER DEMAND FOR MEETING WITH MOLOTOV

New Approach Will Test Russia's Motives, Says Bevin

MOSCOW, July 30 (UPA): The American and French Ambassadors and Britain's special representative today asked the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for a meeting with Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov to convey the Western Powers' decision on Berlin.

Frank Roberts, Britain's special representative, dined with French Ambassador Yves Chataigneau last night and conferred privately for a half-hour with American Ambassador Bedell Smith. Roberts and Bedell Smith, fresh from London, conveyed personally to Chataigneau information that he had already received from his own diplomatic sources on the Londoq decisions.

RUSSIA'S REAL OBJECTIVES

LONDON, July 30 (UPA): Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin's statement to the Commons yesterday was in effect a British preview of the statement the West Power representatives will make when they see Russian Foreign Minister Molotov.

There are two major western views on Russia's objectives:

Firstly, that she wants to drive the west out of Berlin at all costs, although short of a war if possible.

Secondly, that Russia merely want to force the Western Powers into another conference and get them to abandon their plans for a western Germany.

The new approach to Moscow, as disclosed by Bevin, would "test" Russia's real motives.

BR. DEMOBILIZATION PROGRAMME HELD UP

Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin announced today that part of Britain's demobilization programme had been stopped because of the Berlin crisis, but he offered to begin discussions with Russia on an overall European settlement if the Berlin blockade was lifted.

He told the Commons that the forthcoming three-power diplomatic approach to the Kremlin was designed to find out "whether there is any prospect of removing the obstacles which have arisen with a view to a settlement which His Majesty's Government hopes might lead to peace and security in Europe for all of us".

A representation that fresh discussions should be started between the great Powers for a general peace settlement is being made by 34 Labour M.P.'s to the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, today. In their representation, the M.P.'s say:

"No sane person wants war and yet people now stand on the opposite sides of the Gulf, in which they may be plunged in a disaster".

Among the members of Parliament sponsoring this appeal are Messrs. W. G. Cove, Sorensen, Silverman, Rhys Davis and several other women M.P.s.

"CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY"

BERLIN, July 29 (UPA): Berlin's City Assembly defying the wrath of the Soviet Army today condemned the Russian blockade as a "crime against humanity" in a tumultuous session marked by a mass Communist walk-out.

A bitter resolution, appealing "to the Occupation Powers and to the world", demanded that the blockade be lifted at once. It was approved without a dissenting voice by some 100 Deputies after Communist speaker Carl Littke and 30 of his followers stalked angrily from the Chamber.

U.S. AIR DEFENCES ON ALERT

MUNICH, July 30 (UPA): The American only real air defences in Germany have been on the alert the last few days prepared "for any eventuality", high ranking officers said today.

Thirty heavy bombers at the Fuerstenfeldbruck air base near here—the only operational B-29s in Germany—were on two hours' alert notice, an air official told the United Press of America, with some 75 first-line fighter craft at nearby Neubiberg ready to take off at a moment's notice for interceptive duty. In addition 16 jets of the 56th Fighter Group of Solfridge Field, Michigan, which recently flew the Atlantic for the first time, were alerted for emergency duty shortly after their arrival at Fuerstenfeldbruck last Sunday.

BIG STRIKE IN MANCHESTER PAPERS

MANCHESTER, July 30 (Reuter): The first major strike in Britain's newspaper industry since the general strike of 1926 was declared here today after a wages dispute between the Typographical Association and the managements of London newspapers published in Manchester.

The Newspaper Proprietors' Association issued this statement tonight:

"A meeting held in Manchester this morning failed to arrive at any settlement, and in consequence there will be no publication of the northern editions of the following on and from August 1: "Daily Telegraph" "Daily Mail", "Sunday Dispatch", "Daily Express", "Daily Herald", "The People", "News Of The World" and "News Chronicle".

"The editions of these papers published in London are not affected".

10 INJURED IN HOWRAH STATION INCIDENTS

CALCUTTA, July 30. (A.P.I.): Ten persons are reported to have been injured some having stab injuries, in incidents which occurred in Howrah Station area, where railway porters are on strike since this morning demanding increase in their rate of wages.

Most of the incidents were in the nature of clashes between the strikers and loyal workers, while in some cases passengers and their attendants were also attacked.

Mr. Biswanath Das, ex-Premier of Orissa and now President of the Orissa Provincial Congress Committee, who arrived in Calcutta by train this morning, complained of the absence of police in the station area, while there was "what may be called a regular rioting going on within the station premises".

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Graceful And Necessary

It was both a graceful and necessary gesture on the part of the members of the United Nations Kashmir Commission to pay their tribute to Mahatma Gandhi by visiting Rajghat and placing jasmin flowers on the place where his ashes are interred. As the President of the Commission, Dr. Graeff truly said: "For us, as envoys and servants of an international organisation, Mahatma Gandhi has a particular message, and our homage here paid to his ashes has a symbolic significance. We, the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan, whose philosophy it is to solve each problem by means of peaceful settlement and by conciliation, consider Mahatma Gandhi also very close to our hearts as the man who believed that conciliation is the only possible and reasonable means of solution in public as well as private difficulties." The debt that the world owes to Gandhiji connot be better paid than by the politicians of the world making conciliation rather than conflict and prestige the guiding principle of their activities.

The Olympiad

The Fourteenth Olympiad, opened by King George in London on Thursday, is the greatest international sports carnival in modern times. Introduced by the ancient Greeks as far back as in the eighth century B.C., as an expression of the Greek ideal of a perfect body as well as a perfect mind, the Olympiad was celebrated every four years till about the close of the 4th Century A. D. The modern Olympiad, also held every four years, began in 1894 and soon became the most popular international contest in games and athletics. It had to be suspended during the war but as many as 58 countries have participated in the present carnival. So many countries join it in order to promote sports and athletics and also international goodwill. It is, however, to be regretted that Germany and Japan have not participated because, having been aggressors in the war, they have not been invited, and Russia who would have competed, failed to set up the necessary organisation.

Need For Physical Training

As competing units in the pageant are nations, the Olympiad helps much to impress upon every Government the need for promoting manly sports and athletics. So far India has distinguished herself only in hockey in Olympic hockey championship for twenty years. But a great deal more seems possible if Government and the public, parlientarly educational institutions, give more attention to physical training in every form in a thoroughly scientific manner. Whether we win distinction at the Olympiad or not, we must studiously, almost religiously, cultivate physical fitnes, as did the ancient Greeks. Unfortunately, our Governments and our schools and colleges have so far sadly neglected this all-essential part of complete education, though the situation has slighty improved during the last decade. Yet much can be achieved if Government withholds full grants from schools and colleges neglecting physical training, gives grants to numerous associations conducting gymnasia or "Akhadas", and trains an adequate number of physical instructors. The Government of India may well give a rousing lead in the matter.

Need For Compromise

The outstanding feature of Mr. Bevin's speech during the debate in British House of Commons on foreign affairs was his declaration that the obstacles to discussion taking place ed by U.S.A., Britain and France was to clarify the position and to ascertain from Soviet Russia whether there was any prospect of removing obstacles to discussion taking places for a settlement which every one desired and which, it was hoped, would lead to peace and security in Europe. "We shall," he made it clear, "seek at the earliest possible opportunity to urge on the Soviet Government our willingness to enter into discussion for the progressive solution of the difficulties which have arisen." And as an earnest of his sincerity he offered to discuss with Russia the question of the introduction into Berlin of the currency of the Western Powers which the Russians claimed lay at the root of the present difficulty. Though he candidly declared that the British Government, like the U. S. Government, could not be expected to negotiate with Russia under duress and warned that the Berlin crisis was one which might involve the use of force, he was careful enough to refrain from making any public statement on the actual measures which were being taken or might have to be taken to meet future contingencies. This was both prudent and statesmanlike. In fact, given the will to settle matters amicably and without undue regard for considerations of prejudice, the points at issue are such as can be adjusted without protracted discussion. Soviet Russia has to modation, compromise and co-operation as Britain, U.S.A. and France are prepared to do.

Adult Franchise

Mr. A. D. Shroff, who regards the immediate introduction of adult franchise as a premature experiment, probably voices the opinion of no negligible section of the country. But the reform can no longer be delayed. It is not without its risks but the alternative of a narrower franchise has its risks, too. The risk in the former case is that there would be too many illiterate voters capable of being misled by unscrupulous politicians. But when the franchise is narrow, the privileged persons have always shown themselves unwilling to share their privileges with others and have, therefore, indefinitely retarded reform. On the other hand, adult franchise compels the leaders to educate their "masters" who vote for them. Thus it is that the very prospect of adult franchise has induced provincial Governments to launch big schemes of adult education. The voter in his turn is far more anxious to understand current politics and make good use of his vote than the unenfranchised citizen.

Dangers Of Linguistic Provinces

Mr. Shroff's fears about linguistic provinces however, deserve more serious consideration. He says that the partition of India has given birth to an extreme form of communalism and he fears that, if we create a number of new provinces on a linguistic basis, it may give rise to new kinds of communalism. Now, it is undeniable that the partition and its aftermath have intensified all kinds of communalism and have revealed the possibility of linguistic majorities persecuting linguistic minorities when the former acquire power in an autonomous province. Moreover, the fixing of boundaries of new provinces will lead to fresh controversies between neighbouring provinces. These dangers have induced the President of the Constituent Assembly to appoint a Commission to consider and report on the whole question of linguistic provinces, and the Commission has issued an elaborate questionaire on the various aspects of this question. Those who have studied the problem seriously are expected to reply to the questionaire by 16th August. The replies may show that, while the principle of linguistic provinces is generally accepted by the Congress, its immediate application may create a number of unexpected administrative difficulties. The replies may also indicate ways of getting over these difficulties.

STORY OF WORLD'S FIRST AIR PIRACY

Chinese Survivor's Confession

MACAO, July 30. (Reuter): A desperate mid-air revolver and crowbar fight between the crew of a Catalina flying-boat and four Chinese attempting the world's first air piracy was described to-day in the confession of one of the gang—the only survivor when the plane crashed into the sea near Macao with the loss of 26 lives.

Mr. Paletti, Commissioner of Police in Macao (Portuguese port 40 miles from Hongkong), announced to-day that he held the signed confession of Wong Yu, one of the pirate gang.

The Chinese planned to get control of the plane and land it at a lonely spot on the Pearl River estuary, rob passengers and hold them to ransom, Wong Yu stated.

The battle took place on July 16 a few miles from Macao.

The gang, masquerading as passengers boarded the Catalina at Hongkong.

Ringleader Chiu Tok, who learned to fly in Manila, planned to take over the controls after the crew had been overpowered.

When the plane was on its course Chiu Tok and a third member of the gang, Chiu Cho, drew their revolvers and ordered the air crew to handover the controls.

The crew refused.

The confession said the gang ordered all the passengers into the forward compartment.

In the confusion one of the air crew attacked Chiu Tok and Chiu Choi with an iron bar.

The confession said the three armed Chinese pirates then shot the members of the air crew until the ammunition in the three revolvers was exhausted.

Wong Yu said he did not know how he got out of the flying boat when it crashed.

PRESIDENT OF HUNGARY RESIGNS

Sequel To Arrest Of Son-in-Law

BUDAPEST, July 30, (Reuter): M. Zoltan Tildy, 59-year-old President of Hungary, resigned today because of the arrest of his son-in-law Victor Csornoky, on charges said to include high treason and felony.

The President who took office on February 1, 1946, sent a letter to Premier Lajos Dinnyes saying he was ignorant of M. Csornoky's activities but was compelled to resign by responsibility for a member of his family.

It was rumoured here that Csornoky, shot in the leg last night by Security Police when trying to break out from house arrest, had sought to persuade M. Tildy and his family to leave the country.

He returned to Budapest last week after resigning his post as Hungarian Minister to Cairo.

Danube Talks Open

BELGRADE, July 30. (U.P.A.): Yugoslav Foreign Minister Stanoje Simic opened the Danube Conference at 16-07 (G.M.T.) to-day in the Kolaratz People's University building, which is completely isolated from the rest of Belgrade.

All approaches to the conference building were closed to the public several hours before the session was due to open. Armed militia wearing blue uniforms and blue fore and aft caps directed pedestrians and traffic along the routes which took them away from the building over which hung flags of the 11 nations represented.

The last to appear were the Russian and American delegations.

Factory For Manufacturing Pre-Fabricated Material

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, July 30

Government of India has decided to set up a factory for manufacturing pre-fabricated material.

It has also been decided to create a separate department under Health Minister, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur to arrange for the execution of pre-fabricated houses.

India's Ambassador To Czechoslovakia

NEW DELHI, July 30 (UPI)—The Government of India have selected Mr. Nedyam Raghavan, at present Indian Consul-General in Batavia, for appointment as Ambassador of India to Czechoslovakia, says a press communique issued today.

BOMBAY, Friday.

Mr. P. V. Gillespie, M.L.A., has been appointed as an additional Member on the Standardization Committee for the Cotton textile industry set up by the Government of Bombay in February last.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

TEL AVIV, July 30.—The Isra Government last night categorically rejected Count Folke Bernadotte's proposal for demilitarization of Jerusalem. At the same time, Foreign Minister Moshe Shertok said his Government was prepared to consider a reasonable plan for settlement which would not prejudice a final solution to the Palestine problem. Speaking before the Israeli Provisional Council Shertok said the Jews also cannot accept the admission of 300,000 Arab refugees to Jerusalem.—U.P.A.

* * *

Four members of the Pakistan Olympic team, says a Reuter message including the Manager and the flag-bearer were left behind..owing to a misunderstanding..They were taken to the Games Olympic ceremony at Wembly later in another vehicle.

A congratulatory message—waiting for Mr. Sydney Cotton to carry it—has been prepared by the Quaid-e-Azam on this successful assertion of separateness. The return journey was also performed separately by the Pakistan team, we are sure, owing to too much understanding of the team among the others.

* * *

CHURCHILL MAKING OUT CASE FOR NIZAM

—Headline.

Then, the accession of Hyderabad to the Union is a dead certainty.

* * *

Churchill proved that the Union's blockade against Hyderabad was harsh by citing a letter in the "Manchester Guardian", confirmed by evidence he had written by an Indian resident in England.

Since Hyderabad, according to Churchill, is an independent State, could the writer not be a Hyderabadi, or can't Churchill tell the difference?

* * *

Premier Attlee asked Churchill why, if he was so keen on Democracy, he objected to the Union's attitude in Hyderabad.

Elementary, my dear Watson The Democracy must be British brand and guaranteed genuine with the seal and sign of Churchill.

* * *

The Bombay Government, we are told, has constituted a Recreation Board for the purpose of co-ordinating effectively the "recreational activities conducted at present by the different departments—Labour, Education, Industries and Prohibition."

Could not a lighter touch be imparted to this new Board and real recreation be divised which will not touch on any of these Departments, all of which rouse strange fears in people?

* * *

The Pakistan Government has read with the "deepest regret" the accusation of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru that Pakistan's policy is founded on deceit and falsehood.

It is not said whether the regret is at the accusation or at being found out. The Pakistan Government, however, "will continue to strive in every way possible for the establishment of goodwill and good-neighbourly relations between the two Dominions."

But not by falsehood and deceit, please!

* * *

"The demonstrators (N.-W. Frontier Province refugees in New Delhi) stated that they would continue their 'campaign' until such time that the Rehabilitation Ministry did NOT effect their settlement", reads an A.P.I. message in a local paper.

Here is a complete case for instant calling off of the satyagraha and the Rehabilitation. Ministry might take the hint to do nothing.

* * *

The Nizam's Government, says a pressnote from the Hyderabad State accepts full responsibility for the protection of the route running through their territory.

What the Union wants is protection for passengers travelling along the route. Besides does the Nizam's Government assume responsibility for the acts of the forces of His would-be Imperial Majesty Kasim Razvi? Or have the imperial authorities been consulted beforehand?

* * *

Mr. Paul Hoffman, U. S. Economic Cooperation Administrator, on his return to New York observed that two years ago there was bleakness to spare, "today the people of Europe have recaptured hope."

He wisely refrained from saying hope of what. To most non-Americans it looks like hope of war.

PARLIAMENT ADJOURNS

LONDON, July 30 (UPI) : Parliament adjourned today and, unless deterioration in the international situation requires the members to be recalled earlier, will be in recess until September 13 when the present session will formally be prorogued.

The Open Air. . . .

A noisy party of Babblers has decided that my garden is happy hunting ground. These Babblers are always to be seen in parties of six or eight and for this reason they have been given the pet name of "Seven Sisters." They are dull looking birds with untidy plumage of brownish buff, and long broad tails which fan out as they fly. First one will fly up into a tree, screeching the news to his fellows, then another will follow, and then another, till the whole party has collected. There they flutter about, chattering incessantly to each other, and then, one by one, they fly down to the ground where their colouring makes them almost invisible as they hop about turning over every leaf in their search for the insects hidden beneath. At the first alarm they fly up clumsily and untidily and with much noise to decide on a new hunting ground.

D. S.

Churchill Talks Of Treaties & Pledges

ATTLEE'S SPIRITED CHALLENGE

Uproar In House Of Commons

(Continued from Page 1)

on which we should have to state what our action had been. It was in regard to those matters I made my suggestion. I made no suggestion that we should not discuss the question of pledges, but the important point is what can be said in a debate on the internal affairs of Dominions.

Mr. Churchill: Mr. Attlee wrote to the Speaker a letter of which he sent me a copy which clearly seeks to obtain a ruling to the effect that we must not discuss the affairs of Kashmir or Hyderabad in this House.

"That seems to raise a very important issue in regard to the whole future of our Parliamentary procedure.

"If, for instance, a grave catastrophe arises, there or in any other Dominion, if a clash occurs between two Dominions, is the House of Commons to be the only place in the whole world where this matter cannot be discussed?

PLEDGES AND THEIR FULFILMENT.

"I gather from the Prime Minister's letter to you that he fully admits the pledges given by the Government may be fully discussed.

"Is it possible that pledges could be discussed without any information being given to deal with their fulfilment? Surely pledges and their fulfilment are inseparably connected.

"It would be an almost absurd position for us to get into where we are asked to give pledges by legislation and otherwise in the House and then, whatever the consequences, no further references must be made to the matter if they fall within the Dominions.

"The oher point is the United Nations Organisation.

"I am hoping they will be referred to U.N.O., but surely it would be quite in order for me or other speakers to question the Government on the instructions they will give to their representative on U.N.O.".

LIMIT OF PRUDENCE.

The Speaker, Mr. Douglas Clifton Brown, said that the Rule on questions prevented questions being put down referring to the Dominions.

That Rule was far more strict than the Rules about debate and as long as there was any ministerial responsibility even if it was somewhat remote it was very hard for the Chair to say "this and that shall not be discussed".

"I think the House is entitled to know the background of those pledges —whether they have been carried out or not," the Speaker added.

"Then there is the approach to U.N.

"I think we are entitled to explore the situation to see what instructions are being given to our representative.

"I find it very hard to say whether there is any limit to the debate.

"I think the limit must be that of commonsense and common prudence.

"One does not want to offend unnecessarily in any way a Dominion of the Commonwealth".

Mr. Attlee told the Speaker he had submitted this matter to him because it had been raised both with regard to these Dominions and other Dominions.

"I, of course, entirely accept your ruling, but it is a matter which requires watching because there has been a decision as to the limits to which matters respecting affairs in another Dominion can be raised where there is a Government of His Majesty —a different one from the Government of the United Kingdom".

The Speaker: "Of Course, I will look into this most carefully.

"It might be as well to have some general guide laid down for the future.

"I cannot go beyond that at the moment."

THE DEBATE

Independence Act Recalled

Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, opening the debate, said he had no desire to aggravate a delicate situation or revive old controversies or cause unnecessary difficulties.

Recalling the discussion a year ago on the Indian Independence Act, he said the position in which the matter left the Commons was that the Indian States and Independent States were to have a free choice whether they entered into a willing partnership and there was to be no coercion.

"To that position this House is in honour bound", he said, and asked:

"Have those pledges been fulfilled?

"Take Hyderabad first: at present there is an almost complete blockade".

Railway goods traffic was completely stopped and passenger traffic substantially restricted, he went on.

It was the same with road traffic. There was a rigid postal censorship.

Five million sterlings worth of goods paid for by Hyderabad from Bombay had not been permitted to go through.

There was also interference with traffic of medical stores, salt, and chlorine to work the chlorination plant.

Linseed and other crops were rotting because they were not permitted to be exported—all commodities of which the world was in very great need.

Cotton and coal also might not be sent out.

COMMUNAL SCARE RAISED.

Mr. Lloyd added that the Reserve Bank of India was not permitted to provide Hyderabad with any foreign currency.

There were troops stationed at strategic points all round Hyderabad and the Prime Minister of India, as quoted on July 5, said he would start military operations if and when he considered it necessary.

So, there was a State of 17,000,000 people, which had been well administered in the past, free from communal trouble, threatened with intense communal strife.

He thought the position would cause acute embarrassment to the many well-wishers of India, particularly those who believed that India had a great contribution to make to the future.

Was this state of affairs compatiable with the ideas of Mr Gandhi?

Could it possibly be said that the pledges to Hyderabad had been fulfilled?

Just think, he said, what impression would be created in the civilised world if, say, the Dominion of Canada had tried to apply the same methods to New Foundland.

Obviously there would have been feelings of the deepest uneasiness and the greatest disapprobation.

"If through any mischance there is fighting in Hyderabad it will mean that an area of Southern India which up to now has been free from communal infection will become the scene of the most bitter and intense communal strife", Mr. Lloyd said.

CHURCHILL REVIVES A MYTH

Those Treaties And Cripps' Promise

Mr. Churchill said the relations between Hyderabad and the British Crown had been governed by Treaties which had been renewed in authority time and time again.

In 1942-43 these Treaties were declared inviolate. When Sir Stafford Cripps went to India in 1942 on behalf of the Coalition Government he told the Hyderabad delegates: "If you choose to resume your powers and become even independent, say so and you will have it. The North-West States may choose to form a Union and you can join them. One way or the other we will not unilaterally revoke our undertaking".

It was important, Mr. Churchill said, that the House should recognise the great change in principle that had been introduced by the present Government.

"We have always insisted that the obligations to the Princes and the scheduled classes should be fully and faithfully carried out"

But under the present Government these pledges were cast away.

In 1946 Sir Stafford Cripps had said that what he stated in 1942 no longer applied to the position of the States, since discussions with the Indian leaders were now on the basis of independence.

Nevertheless, he did confirm that the States would be entitled to independence on transference of power and the lapse of Paramountcy.

WHAT THE PREMIER SAID

At the time when the India Bill was discussed in the Commons the Prime Minister stated: "With the ending of the Treaties and Agreements the States regain their independence.

It is the hope of the British Government that the States will, in due course, find appropriate place in one or other of the Dominions in the Commonwealth".

After quoting a similar statement by the Secretary of State for India in the House of Lords, Mr. Churchill said: "These were the statements made in Parliament in conjunction with the passage of this Bill."

All the vast basis of Treaties with Hyderabad were unilaterally repudiated by Great Britain and the State of Hyderabad reverted to its original sovereign independence.

STATUS OF HYDERABAD

"It is at present a Sovereign Independent State and has a perfect right as such to apply for admission to the United Nations", Mr Churchill said.

Of the 54 Member State of the United Nations, 39 were smaller, 20 had smaller territory, and fifteen had smaller revenue.

"We are told that Hyderabad is surrounded by Indian territory, that it is landlocked and has no access to the sea.

"Such circumstances have nothing to do with the right to independence. Switzerland is completely landlocked and with no access to the sea. It has maintained its independence for hundreds of years. Austria and Czechoslovakia are States which have no access to the sea, but their independence has never been treated lightly by the British House of Commons".

"Hyderabad has an absolutely indefensible status of independence and they are fully entitled to membership of the United Nations organisation if accepted by that body.

"Still more, are they entitled to lay their case before it and appeal for its mediation, especially when a breach of the peace may be involved.

"I asked the Prime Minister :Will the Government assist Hyderabad in bringing its case before UNO and instruct our representatives there to see that the case on both sides is fully and fairly heard and discussed?"

THE BLOCKADE

A "very hard blockade" was being imposed on Hyderabad by the Central Government of India — "a blockade which in many aspects is similar to that which the Soviet Government are now throwing around Berlin except that the number of helpless people is far greater, — seventeen millions as against two and a half million".

Several "harsh features" had been introduced such as the prevention of the supply of medicine, drugs and hospital equipment.

"The Prime Minister, I happen to know, contradicts this, but I assure him he should search more carefully for his facts." Had he read a letter in the "Manchester Guardian" yesterday which "shows completely how the stoppage of these drugs is enforced, particularly chlorine."

The supplies were cut off by the provinces, by Bombay and Madras, and the firms that had the medicines there were prevented from delivering them and the railways were used in the provinces to prevent the supply.

He was prepared to submit a number of cases and correspondence which showed "clearly how medicines and drugs are being blocked by the Provincial Governments which are also Congress dominated. Nothing is got through. It is three months since chlorine has arrived in Hyderabad."

The letter in the "Manchester Guardian" was confirmed by evidence he had, written by an Indian resident in England.

That was "not a very agreeable feature" of the blockade of Hyderabad because the chlorination of water and its use in the hospitals was essential in India to prevent very serious pestilence.

"Unless my facts can be contradicted it is a very odious incident", Mr. Churchill said.

It might be, Mr. Churchill said, that all this was "cold war" but "it might be the prelude to actual violence".

"There was a speech by Mr. Nehru —a very remarkable speech. I am taking it from the "Times" newspaper as I have no other information. If it is incorrect it should have been corrected.

NEHRU'S SPEECH

If Military Action Takes Place

"He is reported to have said on July 26. 'If and when we consider it necessary we will start military operations against Hyderabad'.

"He went on to say that the present regime of the Nizam State was composed of gangsters and the only alternative to its accession was its disappearance as a State—that in the event of action against Hydarabad he would not propose conferring upon it the designation of war.

"It seems to me that is the sort of thing which might have been said by Hitler before the devouring of Austria. I think he was more careful in the choice of his language. It certainly would have been used before the overwhelming of Czechoslovakia.

"All these incidents and facts cannot be brushed aside as of no consequence merely because they are committed one against the other by Indians.

"There is no reason why Indian Rulers and Ministers should not be subjected to the same forms of criticism and assigned the same moral responsibilities as would be the case with regard to Europeans or Americans.

"I think the speech causes the gravest anxiety because if an act of aggression were committed by the Nehru Government upon the Independent State of Hyderabad, the British Crown and even the person of His Majesty could be involved owing to the arrangements which have been made".

WHY NOT KASHMIR SOLUTION?

Mr. Churchill said that Hyderabad was at least twice the size of Kashmir. If one could have the good offices of U.N.O. why should not the other?

"I cannot understand that, nor the principle of the attitude of the Indian Government towards these two States". In Kashmir four-fifths of the people were Muslims and the Ruler was a Hindu. His accession to the Indian Dominion was accepted without any reference to vast majority of his people. In regard to Hyderabad the case from the communal point of view was the other way round. The Ruler was a Moslem and the bulk of the people were non-Moslems.

"But Mr. Nehru's Government takes the line that in the one case, it is the will of the people and that in the other it is the decision of the Ruler. But, however, they work it, they get them both. "I would propose, and this I would hope to obtain from the Government, that they should try to apply the same rules and principles to the settlement of the difficulties both in Kashmir and Hyderabad, namely, that both these States could be given access to U.N.O. and that we should help in getting them access there.

"I think that we should confirm again the principle for which we made immense sacrifices in our Colonial Empire, that Governments derived their just power from the consent of the governed and that in difficult and doubtful cases where the fates of communities are to be decided, that the United Nations Organisations should be the Supreme Tribunal to which we should endeavour to appeal to avert war or violence.

"I am informed that the people of Hyderabad, like those of Kashmir, would be quite willing to have the fate of their States determined by a plebiscite provided that it is fairly conducted under the auspices and through the organisation of the United Nations. I would have thought that that was a clearcut way of dealing with the matter"

AN ACT OF SHAME

Mr. Churchill said he understood the Government's feeling in not welcoming the ventilation of this matter.

"If I had the Prime Minister's background of pledges, I would have felt a great deal of compunction in having this matter brought before Parliament, but we are not yet at the end of this tragic story and I warn Ministers that although while they possess a majority in this Parliament, they may be largely indifferent to public opinion and world judgment in many ways, let they have a personal obligation which affects their honour and good faith, not to allow a State, which they have declared as of Sovereign Independent Status to be strangled, stifled, starved out or overborne by violence, or to allow that to happen and say "this is nothing to do with us' would be for them to commit an act of shame for which their names will be burdened for generations by people who might not otherwise have paid attention to them".

CHURCHILL CORNERED

Attlee's Rejoinder

The Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee, said: "The matter has been raised in a most temperate and well-balanced speech. I could only hope the Leader of the Opposition had followed that example. "Let me deal first with the point as to the pledges. Reference was made to the Cripps Mission. Proposals were then made. These proposals came to nothing. They were rejected by the authorities in India and a new start had to be made.

"There were discussions with the Princes in India and one of the questions was naturally with regard to Paramountcy. There were suggestions made that this should be handed over to any new Dominions in India. That was always refused because Paramountcy is not a thing that can be transferred and it was realised and everybody, including the Princes, that on the setting up of the Dominions, Paramountcy must come to an end.

"This matter was subsequently dealt with in a statement that was made on May 22, 1946, by the Cabinet Mission and I would draw attention to these words: When the new full Self-Government comes into being, His Majesty's Government will not be in a position to enable them to carry out the obligations of Paramountcy. This is a logical consequence and in view of the desire expressed to them by the Indian States it will cease to exercise the power of Paramountcy".

CHURCHILL CORNERED.

Mr. Attlee quoted from the Indian Independence Act providing for the lapsing of Paramountcy and Mr. Churchill was understood to say that that Act itself was a breach of faith with the Indian States.

Mr. Attlee: "Mr. Churchill is now trying to get behind an Act of Parliament which was fully debated in this House. I have yet to learn that at that time any suggestion was made that we should retain Paramountcy in relation to Hyderabad.

"Then came the question of the Accession of the States to the New Dominions. That was a matter for negotiation and the bulk of the States negotiated and acceeded to one or other of the new Dominions. "There was, as a matter of fact, an Accession by the Ruler of Kashmir. I do not know whether Mr. Churchill now stands for the Rights of the Rulers of India."

Mr. Churchill: "I stand for the Rights of the people". (Loud Conservative Cheers).

Mr. Attlee: "I am quite sure everyone will be extremely glad, especially Indians, at this very belated conversion of Mr. Churchill to the views he has withstood so strongly over and over again of the Rights of the Indian People to Self-Government (Loud Government Cheers and Laughter).

KASHMIR AND U.N.O.

Mr. Attlee went on to say that the dispute which arose was not between India and Kashmir, but a complaint brought to the United Nations that the Government of Pakistan was interfering with the internal affairs of the Union of India to which Kashmir had adhered.

Mr. Attlee added: "A U.N.O. Commission is now out there and I hope —though Mr. Churchill never seems to wish these things well—that it will deal with the matter and get a fair plebiscite".

HYDERABAD AFFAIR

What Churchill Missed

"In Hyderabad", Mr. Attlee continued with an irony that brought cheers from his followers, "you have a State where Mr. Churchill must have regretted for many years the people had no say in the Government and that we had to recognise the judicial rights of the Ruler of that State.

One important point missed. Mr. Churchill's attention. That is that a Standstill Agreement was made between the Union of India and Nizam which still has a number of months to run and in which the Nizam expressly handed over External Relations to the Union of India."

Mr. Churchill: "Since that Agreement there has been the blockade".

Mr. Attlee retorted angrily: Mr. Churchill in this matter always takes his facts—what he calls facts—from one side.

"I have to get my information from both sides.

"Mr. Churchill generally started with his preconceived opinion that everything Hindus do is wrong".

UPROAR IN HOUSE

Mr. Churchill: "He has no right to say that".

Mr. Attlee: "I have observed it every time, and it is the view generally accepted in India."

Mr. Churchill: I will not allow it to pass unchallenged that I start with a preconceived opinion that everything Hindus do is wrong. It is a shameful statement to have made. He has made it in the hope of raising antagonisms with the vast millions of people."

Mr. Churchill's supporters loudly demanded that Mr. Attlee withdraw his charge and there was uproar for a few minutes.

Mr. Attlee said he was trying to show that Mr. Churchill invariably selected his facts from only one side.

"There is a much broader and a wider view taken by other leading members in the Opposition.

"It does do serious harm and I do not believe that in this matter Mr. Churchill is speaking for the whole of his Party.

"As to the blockade it is not for me to deal with the policy of other Dominion Governments, but there are two sides to every questions in India and if you get one side you can always get another, and it is not so awfully easy to judge exactly what is happening.

"I have had complaints from one side and definite repudiations on the other."

Mr. Churchill: There is a blockade.

Mr. Attlee: What he calls a blockade. There are some things which have been stopped. There may be reasons for it. Other things may not have been stopped. It is very easy to get up and make a string of quotations taken from one side. I do not propose to deal with the matter in detail nor with conditions in Hyderabad. There is much to be said on both sides. "But what has the Union of India been trying to do in this matter? Why, exactly what Mr. Churchill has been suggesting."

POINTED THRUST

Mr. Attlee then quoted from a Proclamation, which the Government of India agreed with the Nizam that he should issue in his State, agreeing to a plebiscite on the basis of adult franchise supervised by an independent body.

Adult franchise—no attempt to rig it, you notice (leaning across the table and talking direct to Mr. Churchill.)

"That was very good—just what you wanted, was it not?

Mr. Churchill: It would be good if it was stil ouen in the present circumstances.

Mr. Attlee: But I cannot see why it escaped your notice. "You must have seen it published."

"You implied that the Indians would not have a plebiscite.

"You implied that if they did, they would cut out the depressed classes

"There was no basis whatever for that except prejudice."

There was more uproar and one Labour Member shouted to Mr. Churchill: "MONSTROUS".

Mr. Attlee went on: "The British Government has to decide in every case whether or not it is wise to offer mediation.

It is not always wise for the British Government to offer mediation. One has to consider how far it would be acceptable to the parties.

"But we are hoping for a settlement of this matter and, of course, we have constantly urged on all parties in India—and that does not apply only to the question of Hyderabad but to other States as well——that on neither side should there be pressure.

A STUPID THING

"I could also uote speeches from the Prime Minister of the Union of India showing the utmost desire to try to get accommodation. To intervene at any particular moment then try to put all the blame on one side, is an extremely stupid thing to do in Indian matters.

"It is an extremely dangerous thing to do unless you are in pretty close contact with all kinds of people, because you can easily take a letter from an Indian in some paper and suggest that is the will of India. There is nothing easier. I could produce thousands on either side.

"What he would desire to see is exactly what was proposed by the Union of India and suggested that the Nizam should accept, namely, that there should be full and fair plebiscite under independent control.

"As to whether it should be done under the United Nations or not that is a matter for the Indian Government, but Mr. Churchill seems to be reiterating that Hyderabad is an entirely idependent State.

"I agree it is an Independent State, but Mr. Churchill should really look at the terms of the Standstill Agreement which at the present time regulates the relations of Hyderabad with the outside world.

"Mr. Churchill may say: "Ah but then the Standstill Agreement has been infringed."

"Very often there are infringements on either side. But at the present moment that Standstill Agreement stands.

THEY ALL DEPLORE CHURCHILL

"Mr. Churchill asks a hypothetical question: What should we do if this matter came to the United Nations?

What did we do when the question of Kashmir came to the United Nations? "We did our utmost to obtain the fullest and fairest methods for holding a plebiscite for the people to decide, and that is now going forward.

I do not know what more Mr. Churchill would expect than that.

"What I do say is that in these very difficult circumstances one wants to be very careful about what one says. One wants to be very careful not to judge things by past prejudices, instead of by present events, aid it is unfortunate that on the occasions when Mr. Churchill speaks on this matter he does not seem to me to do anything either to reconcile conflicting parties in India or to draw closer the bonds between India and Pakistan and the rest of the Commonwealth.

"Indeed I know that this is expressed by people not least the people who are sitting on this side of the House. I know the feelings of many people, administrators, businessmen, all kinds of people, who are Conservatives with a lifelong knowledge of India, who are unanimous on one thing: they deplore the intervention of Mr. Churchill on the Indian problem."

The debate, which was on a motion for the adjournment, then ended.

POLICE OFFICIAL'S RANK REDUCED

Alleged Connection With Nizam's Government

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, July 30.

It is relliably learnt that the Bombay Government has taken action against one police officer of senior grade of Deputy Police Superintendent for his alleged connection with Hyderabad State on the report of Mr. K. M. Munshi Agent General of India and has reduced him to rank of Inspector and transferred him from Hyderabad border to Ahmednagar.

No International Regime For Jerusalem

U. N. TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL TURNS DOWN SOVIET MOVE

LAKE SUCCESS, July 29 (UPA) : The United Nations Trusteeship Council today defeated a Russian bid to set up an international regime in Jerusalem as called for in the General Assembly partition plan.

The Soviet proposal was voted down 8-1 with three abstentions.

Soviet delegate Semyon Tsrapkin accused the Council of trying to sidestep the obligation "in defiance of the will of the General Assembly".

France, China and Belgium retorted that any debate at this time would hinder the work of Court Folke Bernadotte.

BRITAIN SERVES NOTICE

Meanwhile, Britain served notice that it would bring the whole world refugee problem before the Security Council in an effort to prevent any further fresh outburst of fighting in Palestine. Britain said that within a week she will introduce a resolution calling on the Council to take all possible steps to aid Jewish Displaced Persons in Europe and Arab refugees from Isreal.

FULL-SCALE FIGHTING IN SOUTH PALESTINE

TEL AVIV, July 30 (UPI) : Full-scale fighting is going on in the southern sector of Palestine. The Jewish troops have gone over to the offensive following a cabinet decision to reply to every breach of truce and "not to abstain from occupying further territory whilst repulsing attacks."

The present offensive is to eliminate certain Egyptian positions. The Jews accused the Egyptians of repeated breaches of the truce since the beginning of the week.

SHERTOK'S GRIEVANCE

The stiffening attitude of the Israel Army in repulsing all Arab attacks on positions and lines of communications and ruthlessly resisting in the event of further breaches of the truce, it is stated, follows Government's categorical rejection of the Arab terms for the truce period.

The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Moshe Shertok, revealed in a declaration last night that individual acceptances by the Arab States of the Security Council's unconditional truce demand were not accompanied by any condition. Each accepted and confirmed that they had ordered their respective forces to cease fire. It was the Arab League later formally agreeing on behalf of the Arab States, which informed the Security Council that the truce was dependent on conditions.

Mr. Shertok stated that these included a demand for cessation of all Jewish immigration and return of all Arabs who left the Jewish-occupied areas

ISRAEL'S PLANS

The Israel Government are planning to construct a direct Tel-Aviv-Hadera railway branch in order to skirt the former Lydda-Haifa route through the Arab territory. Hadera is a coastal village about midway between Tel-Aviv and Haifa.

The Minister further stated that Lydda would be re-established as the principal airport of the country and a national airline was also planned. Efforts were also being made to establish a national shipping company, he declared

Mr. Remez further revealed that three ports were now at work, namely, Haifa, Tel-Aviv and Jaffa and a number of Arabs were employed in Jaffa.

KING'S COUNSEL FOR DEFENCE OF BRITONS

TEL AVIV, July 30 (Reuter) : Mr. John Sheringham, British Vice-Consul in Arab-occupied Jerusalem, has asked Mr. Bacob Shapiro, Israeli Attorney-General, whether a "leading British King's counsel" would be allowed to enter Palestine to defend the five Britons held by Israel on espionage charges.

Mr. Shapiro told Mr Sheringham he would "do all possible" to facilitate the defence counsel's entry, but added that it was not certain whether a foreign counsel could appear before an Israel court.

The Attorney-General, who was perusing the charges against the five men would decide whether they would be brought to trial within 15 days, it was stated.

Latest Commercial

NEW YORK COTTON OCTOBER

NEW YORK, July 30.

Previous Closing	32.10
Today's Opening	32.10
Difference	Nil
Today's Closing	32.07
Difference	—3

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, July 30

	Rs. As.
Silver Bullion Forward	174 12
Gold Forward	113 0
Sovereign	74 8
EXPECTATION :	
Cotton Jarila Sept.	Rs. 604 0

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK, July 30.

New York Stock Exchange Opening prices.

Anaconda Copper Mining unquoted.
General Motors 62-7/8
United States Steel Common 78-1/2
United States Steel preference unquoted.

Cutch Hundi

BHUJ, July 29.

	Rs. As.
Hundi Buying	309
Hundi Selling	310
Gold	110 0
Silver	160 0

Ahmedabad Share Market

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, July 30.

Nervous liquidation on report of police petrol over local mills and freezing of stock by Government upset the market. Arvind and Calico were adversely affected. Market closed easy.

Calico opened 1200, highest 1257, lowest 1239, closed 1247.

Ambika opened 462, lowest 457, closed 460.

Arvind opened 1634, highest 1687, lowest 1575, closed 1578.

Deferred opened 1645, highest 1650, lowest 1622, closed 1634.

Closing quotations: Arvind 1578, Ambika 460, Calico 1247, Jupiter 425, Marsden 195, Monogram 194, Sarsepur 635, Deferred 1634, New Jahangir 1800, Bhalakia 188/12.0.

London Stock Exchange

LONDON, July 30. (Reuter). Latest moves in the Berlin affair, namely the apparent reluctance of M. Molotov to meet the western envoys coupled with yesterday's parliamentary announcement of a slowing down of demobilisation of the forces, Hoalfgad yet further restricting influence on today's London stock markets.

British Government securities lost an occational one-sixteenth as a result of some attempted lightening of positions but later recovered to show in some instances gains of one-sixteenth on the day.

Industrial held quietly steady throughout the day, tobaccos were quietly easier whilst breweries remained idle, following the publication of the profit figures, which came as pleasing surprise to markets, Canadian Eagle opened a firm feature but profit-taking quickly reduce initial gains and price of this stock closed around 30/4 and 3/4 premium for the new which was below the day's best. Elsewhere in this section Anglo-Iranian had dull feature at 7-7/8.

Mines shares drifted lower through idleness.

Hapur Market Rates

(From Our Correspondent.)

HAPUR, July 30.

Wheat 24 to 22, Gram 13/8, Barley 12/12 Bajhar 12/4, Juwar 14, Guwar 13 Peas 13/6, Arhar 18/2, Urd 20, Moong 19, Masoor 14/4.

Stocks: Wheat 7, Gram 6, Barley 162, Peas 26, Arhar 17, Maize 17 Khattics.

Gur ready 13/8, Shakkar 13, Forward Pagan 10/11/3, Opened 10/11, Yesterday closed 10/9/3, Sarson 24/12, Tarase il 21 to 18/8, Oilcake 7/6, Oats 9, Methi 14/8, Bardana 4sup 103, October 114. Very steady.

Silver Forward 165/3, opened 165/4, Yesterday closed 165/1 quiet.

Gold Forward 112, opened 112, yesterday closed 112.

R

In the 'REVISED RATION QUANTUM' advertisement published in this paper on July 29, 1948, the Ration Period should be FOUR Weeks i. e. August 1 to August 28 and not five weeks as announced.

R

For supplying rice without a ration document, authorisation granted to DEOJI JAISINGH SHAH, Proprietor, Ration Shop No. 421, Damodar Building, Lady Hardinge Road, Matunga, has been CANCELLED and Rs. 250 deposited by him with Government have been ordered to be forfeited.

World's Oldest Monarch

A close-up of King Gustav of Sweden, who at 90 is still vigorous mentally, and even physically. Until last year he never missed his game of tennis!

Golfing Premier With Cabinet Handicap

J. A. Costello, the successor of de Valera in the premiership of Eire, is a complete contrast to him. His work is cut out for Costello—in staving off communism.

Campaign Against Mosquito

Cyprus has made a remarkably successful job of it. The illustrated feature will be of particular interest in this country, many of whose parts are still subject to the malarial scourge.

Interview With Lady Cripps

Who believes that a happy home is the basis for a happy nation. This is over women's page special for the next issue of the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly".

There are of course the usual features, latest news and photos—all for four annas.

Bombay Chronicle

Weekly

Sunday, August 1

ON THE SILVER SCREEN

MOTIBAI, lovely star of "Vadilona Vanke."

"VADILONA VANKE"

Gujerati Film At Two Theatres

The unprecedented rush for advance booking for "VADILONA VANKE" at the Swastik Cinema necessitated the release of the film at another house in the city, namely Capitol. This fact speaks for the immense popularity of the theme that is presented in the film. It also demonstrates how enthusiastic movie-fans can become when they can see a picture in their own language.

"VADILONA VANKE" is based on the drama of the same name by Ratilal Trivedi, and has been produced by him. The screen story, songs and dialogue have been written by that well known play-wright, Prabhulal Dwivedi, who has several screen stories to his credit. The film was directed by Ramchandra Thakur, and the stars are almost the same as in the drama, namely Motibai, Vasant Naik, Anjana, Chhagan Romeo and others. The film has been released through Pearl Pictures Ltd.

'RATTAN' REVIVED AT KRISHNA

Jamuna Production' musical hit, "Rattan", starring Swarnalata, Wasti, and Karan Dewan, has been revived at Krishna since Friday (yesterday), for a week's run. Since its release three years ago, this picture, with its romantic theme, lilting songs and realistic characterisation, seems to have lost none of its popularity with the movie-fans.

"PADMINI"

Ashok Kumar In New Screen Romance

With a trio of stars who have long become associated with good acting talents, "Padmini" will have its premiere today at the Majestic. Produced by Punjab Film Corporation and directed by Wali Saheb, there is Ashok Kumar with all his charm and vivacity and Mumtaz Shanti as the innocent girl who falls in love with him, but becomes a victim of her own joke which she plays on her hero. Then there is Mumtaz Ali, the singing-dancing advisor, who becomes the innocent third party of a marital complication. The supporting cast includes Neelam, Samson and A. Shah.

For the most part director Wali has kept the story moving rapidly with occasional sparkling songs in the best Gulam Haider tradition and alluring dance numbers with Mumtaz Ali and Mumtaz Shanti as the principals. This sentimental story with its sweet music carries a strong appeal to all lovers of screen-romance.

"RAMJOSHI" STILL DRAWS CROWDS

In its 33rd week at Poona, and 45th week (18 New West End, 16 Plaza and 10 Bharatmata) in Bombay, Shantaram's "Ramjoshi" has turned out to be the year's top-ranking hit.

The major contribution for the success is of course the lyrical "Lavnis" and folk dances, which are presented on the screen for the first time with all their colourful charm and vigour. In these musical numbers Shantaram's craftmanship and showmanship manifest themselves in all their brilliance.

As, in addition, it has an engrossing purposeful story the picture gains an enduring appeal.

'MULAQAT'—LOVE TRIANGLE AT SUPER

Taj Mahal Pictures' "Mulaqat" has shown itself to be a hot favourite with the picturegoers, as can be seen from the crowds at the Super, where the picture is now running in its eleventh week.

"Mulaqat" is a story of the love between two souls and the ordeals they had to pass through. The story runs at a racy speed, gathering momentum with finely finished dialogues which are contributed by Munshi Dil.

Naseem plays the demure lady with ease and charm. Prem Abid as the lover gives one of his finest samples of histrionic art. Shah Nawaz realistically brings the character of Nawab to the screen. Mumtaz Ali furnishes the glad moments in the picture.

"BICHHADE BALAM"

Tragic Drama Of Woman's Dilemm

Woman's place in society has been the theme of so many novels, dramas and films. Every generation tries to put its interpretation of the problem from its own point of view. In Ranjit's "BICHHADE BALAM", which is now running in its third week at the IMPERIAL, one such problem is attempted to be solved. Is it wise on the part of the wife to remain silent and bear the accusations of the husband, in the traditional dutiful wife way? Just because Radha kept her mouth shut, she had to undergo endless sufferings. But she realises her mistake in not protesting and explaining then and there, when her own son accuses her of the same charges that her husband had made against her. But then it was too late.

Director Manibhai Vyas has handled this theme very cleverly, arranging situations in such a way as to lead smoothly to the climax. The treatment makes the picture an entertaining one.

Khurshid (Jr), Meena Kumari, Anjum and Nihal have given fine performances. Music has been directed by Bhulo C. Rani.

'SHENAI' OPENS AT SURYA

In the wake of the success of "SINDOOR", which has just completed its 20 weeks' run at the SURYA CINEMA, Parel, Filmstan's another hit "SHENAI" has started its run at the same cinema. It is to the credit of the thetre and of the Filmistan Pictures, that 20 week's run is a record which has not been established by any suburban cinema hitherto.

'Shenai', which stars Rehana, Indumati and Nasir Khan, provides light entertainment of a character which is liked by all movie-fans.

"TOOTE TARE"

Undiminished Popularity Of Social Picture

The popularity of the Omar Khaiyam films production, "TOOTE TARE" now in its 9th consecutive week at the Royal Opera House, is mainly due to the fact that the film is clean and simple, and decent in its conception and presentation. There is nothing in this film which is repulsive to the sentiments of even the top class of cultured people.

With a powerful story which exposes some of the foibles of present-day society, the film has been produced by Sheikh Mukhtar, and directed by Harish who themselves play the male leads, opposite Shamim and Miriqula respectively.

SOHRAB MODI STAGES COME-BACK

Gujerati Version Of "Prithvi Vallabh" On The Screen

The veteran actor-director-producer Sohrab Modi, who has entertained millions of cine-fans in India and won laurels by his historical pictures has now completed his production of "Prithvi Vallabh" in Gujerati which is scheduled for an early release at a centrally situated popular theatre in Bombay.

The dialogue and the screen-play of "Prithvi Vallabh" are based on Shri K. M. Munshi's his great historical novel of the same name. The cast of the film includes Sohrab Modi and Durga Khote in the stellar roles.

Sohrab Modi thus stages a comeback after a lapse of five years and will for the first time thrill the audiences with his Gujerati speech. The master of fluent and forceful diction as Sohrab Modi has so far been universally acknowledged will surely make a mark of his own in Gujerati, which is, by the way, his mother-tongue

NOVEL DEVIKA RANI FILM

'Anyaya' To Be Released Next Week

There are not a few picture-goers today who have not seen the first lady of the Indian screen Devika Rani in her prime glory. Now they will have an opportunity to see in the role that made her the first favourite of all cinegoers in India.

It it not correct to call it a role; as it is a combination of her roles moulded into one character by J. S. Casshyap in his bold experiment in film-making. The experiment is that out of the old Devika Rani masterpieces, like 'JEEVAN-PRABHAT' and 'ACCHUT KANYA Cassyap has compiled a new picture with a brand new story and entirely a new musical score. Apart from Devika Rani, stars like Ashok Kumar, Kishore Sahu, Renuka Devi and Mumtaz Ali are also featured in this unique film for this is the first experiment of its kind ever undertaken. 'ANYAYA' will be released on Friday the 6th August at Krishna.

"BAGHDAD-KA-CHOR"

Hindi Version In Technicolour On Bombay Screens

India has not so far produced a full-length technicolor film and may not succeed in doing so for same time —till technicolar becomes an economic proposition for Hindi pictures. In the meantime the only possible alternative is to have Hindi films technicolored abroad, or to convert to Hindi language the ready technicolar films from overseas. Such a course has in fact been followed in making "BAGHDAD-KA-CHOR" the first Hindi Urdu technicolar and the picture is stated to be a very successful one. It will be seen on the screens of Excelsior and Minerva from August 6th.

MUMTAZ ALI and MUMTAZ SHANTI— in one of their delightful dances in "Padmini."

MEENAKUMARI gives a fine performance in "Bichhade Balam"

Madras Public Safety Ordinance Held Valid

BUT NOT APPLICABLE TO CASES ALREADY FILED AND PENDING IN HIGH COURT

MADRAS, July 30 (API) A Special bench of the Madras High Court held today that the Madras Ordinance amending the Maintainence of the Public Order Act promulgated in May last was valid and INTRA VIRES, but it would not, however, apply to those cases filed and pending in the High Court before the promulgation of the ordinance.

The ordinance, it will be recalled, sought to take away the right of prefering HABEAS CORPUS applications provided under the Madras Maintenance of Public Order Act from those persons detained under the provisions of the Act. The validity of the ordinance was questioned in a batch of HABEAS CORPUS applications filed on behalf of 60 detenus.

The Special Bench which consisted of the Chief Justice, Mr. P. V. Rajamannar, Justices V. Govindrajachari and P. Govinda Menon, came to a unanimous decision as to the validity of the Ordinance but delivered separate judgements.

The Chief Justice in his judgement referred to the petitioners' objecting that the conditions prescribed in Section 88 of the Government of India Act had not been complied with and said: "All that has been pressed upon is that the interval between prorogation of the legislature and the promulgation of the Ordinance was so short that it was improbable that any of the steps prescribed in Section 88 could have been taken after the prorogation of the Legislature. This court is not concerned with the questions of policy or propriety of the action of the Governor so long as the action is legal and not vitiated by any defect in procedure. I am unable to agree with the contention on behalf of the petitioners that the entre Ordinance is invalid on this ground".

The Chief Justice added: "It is not competent for this court to call upon the Government or the detaining authority to disclose the information and material on which it or he was satisfied as to the necessity for the detention of the person concerned.

The satisfaction required by the section is the satisfaction of the Government or the empowered authority and not the satisfaction of the Court. There is no question of fact which can be submitted to this court in this matter. It is equally clear from the authorities cited that once a duly authenticated order of detention is produced, it must be taken PRIMA FACIE to have been properly made and that the requisite as to the belief of the Government or the detaining authority was complied with. The burden of proof will lie on the challengers and ofcourse the burden is likely to be heavy".

The Chief Justice directed that the petitions which were pending would be disposed of in the usual course.

HOW COMMUNISTS COLLECT VOTES

SEOUL, July 30, (U.P.A.): United States Army Intelligence agents claimed today that Communist underground elections scheduled for American occupied zone of Korea will be so secret that 'voters won't even know the candidate for whom they vote."

Ballots with blanks spaces for names of the candidates will be distributed by the Communist controlled South Korean Labour Party the agents said. The Labour Party chief will write in the names of the candidates after the ballots have been marked and returned.

The underground election was scheduled to coincide with the Communist-controlled election in the Soviet zone which will name a North Korean assembly claiming jurisdiction over all of Korea.

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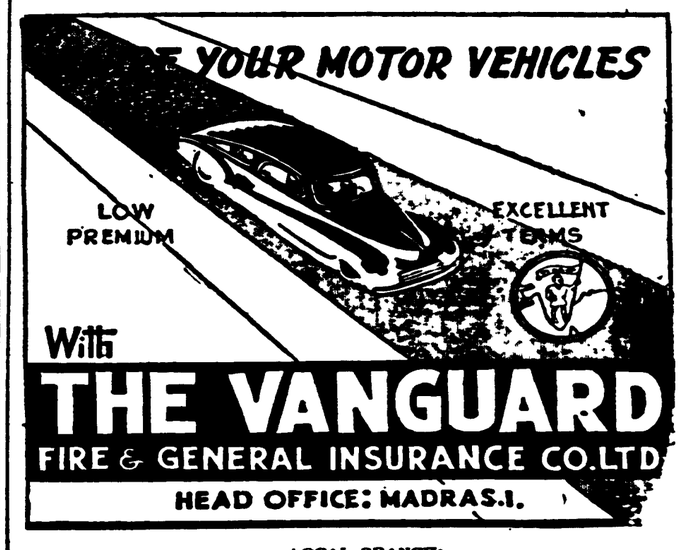

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No Transport Bottlenecks

SPECIAL TRAINS FOR ESSENTIAL SUPPLIES

Railway Board Decides To Introduce Uniform Rates For Goods

(From our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, July 29 : Railways have decided to introduce uniform rates for goods all over India.

So far, rates varied from one railway administration to another railway administration. Under the present scheme, rates have been so adjusted as to discourage short distance freights.

Notwithstanding their staff, power and labour difficulties, railways have been rapidly pulling through to normality, it is learned here. The last three month's survey discloses considerable improvement. Targets fixed were exceeded for East Punjab, U.P. West Bengal C.P South India. Western India States and Bombay surplus area. During this period, 17 Assam special trains were run to transport essential commodities such as coal, cotton textiles and foodgrains. In Bombay and Calcutta regions wagon quota have been fixed in the former for the whole of East Indian and Bengal Nagpur railway and in the latter for Carnac Bridge and Wadi Bunder and Bombay Port Trust Railway.

Movement of Egyptian and other cotton from Bombay to Gujrat mills have been satisfactory. It is arranged by special trains in addition to the daily loading in small lots. Four specials of Egyptian cotton were run from Bombay to Ahmedabad and four others have been arranged for next month.

SATISFACTORY MOVEMENT OF COTTON

The Railway Board is arranging to transfer temporarily from East Indian Railway, six small type engines to clear 29,000 bales waiting for transport at stations in Central Provinces for movement to Gujarat. The Movement of cotton from C.P. to Bombay and Kanpur has satisfactory. 155,500 bales however are still awaiting transport to Bombay. Arrangements have been made to clear this traffic at the rate of 30 wagons per day. 27,000 wagons are being moved to Kanpur by running specials. Movement of cotton textiles from Bombay and Ahmedabad have been entirely satisfactory. During the nine weeks ending July 9, 2,25,000 bales were moved from Bombay and 1,19,000 bales were moved from Ahmedabad. Incidentally, this should blast the allegation that cloth prices had mounted up because of transport bottleneck conditions on East Indian and Bengal Nagpur Railways were still difficult on account of rushing empties to coalfieds where they were falling short. As indicated earlier, East India Railway has introduced quota list designed to load traffic in all classes upto the quota level of 1,500 wagons daily. The average for actual loadings from May 11 to May 20 shows approximately 1,000 wagons daily.

TRANSPORT OF TEXTILES FROM BOMBAY

Statements appearing in the Press recently have suggested that since decontrol a shortage of Railway transport has caused heavy accumulation of textiles in producing centres, the resultant shortage in some parts of the country leading indirectly to an increase in cost to the consumer.

The G.I.P. Railway is the chief agency for despatch of cotton textiles from Bombay and figures published by that Railway show that despatches of cotton piecegoods have increased since control was lifted.

In the year ended March 31st, 1948, the G. I. P. Railway despatched 8,725 wagons of piecegoods from their Bombay depots, or an average of 727 wagons per month compared with 7,599 wagons, or an average of 633 per month during the previous year. Despatches during the 2 months 20 days period from May 1st, 1948, to July 20th were 735 wagons compared with 732 wagons booked during the same period last year.

Reasons, other than a shortage of Railway wagons, must therefore be looked for when examining the question of the high cost of cotton piecegoods.

Conference Of Commonwealth Countries

LONDON, July 29, (U.P.I.): Delegates from India, Pakistan and all other Commonwealth Countries are expected to take part in the first postwar Parliamentary Conference of Commonwealth countries which, as announced by Prime Minister Attlee last April, is to be held here in October next. Eighty-seven Members from 37 branches of Empire Parliamentary Association in overseas Parliament and legislators have been invited and many of them have already accepted the invitation.

The Conference is expected to be one of the largest Commonwealth gatherings of its kind.

Various matters concerning commonwealth countries are to be discussed at the Conference, such as economical co-operation, foreign affairs, defence, communications, migration, etc., and also the future of parliamentary Government.

Most of the delegations will be led by Speakers of Dominion Parliaments and will include other prominent members also. From India and Pakistan, it is expected that Cabinet Minister will lead their delegations and if Pandit Nehru, the Prime Minister of India can be in London in October, it is hoped that he will also take part in the conference.

RAJKOT, July 29, (A. P. I.): Out of the 22 cases registered by the police in Bantwa, arising out of communal disturbances on June 18, 11 cases have so far been detected and 86 persons were arrested in this connection, according to official information here. Investigations regarding other cases are proceeding.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

T. S. S. "JAL-AZAD" TO U. K.

Passengers by the above steamer will embark at Ballard Pier at 11-00 a.m. on Friday the 6th of August. Medical Examination will be held at Ballard Pier from 11-00 a.m. onwards. The vessel will sail the same afternoon.

All heavy baggage should be sent down to Ballard Pier at 8:00 hours for Customs Examination on the 6th August. Cabin baggage can be brought down by the passengers at the time of embarkation. All baggage must be properly labelled indicating the name of Passenger and cabin number. Labels for this purpose can be obtained from the Passengers' Travel Agents or from the Company.

The free baggage allowance is 40 cubic feet for first class and 20 cubic feet for economic class.

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DEVELOPMENT OF AHMEDABAD

Proposal For Raiders Line System

The Rly. Passengers' Association, (Ahmedabad) has made a proposal for installation of Double Lines between Ahmedabad and Abu Road and Baroda, stating 'inter alia' that "by the installation of the proposed Double Lines, we firmly believe that the various problems like—overcrowding, late arrivals and departures, regular movement of goods trains, employment of more passenger trains to facilitate accommodation and ease the various grievances of passengers to cope up with the continued growth of traffic owing to industrial development of Ahmedabad, saving of coal and time due to detention of trains could be solved considerably."

It is further observed: "In the year 1919, a number of 15,86,000 passengers annually came to Ahmedabad, whereas, 16,31,000 passengers left Ahmedabad Station and thus in one year, there was up nad down traffic of nearly 32,000,000 passengers on this single railway line. This traffic greatly increased in due course and in 1946 the number of Up Passengers rose to 35,29,000 and the same for Down passengers rose to 34,70,000 and thus a total traffic rose to nearly 70,00,000. It should have been a matter of great consideration for the authorities that this enormous increase in traffic needs a second line without which there arises so many difficulties both to the administration and the passengers.

"The goods trains are sometimes detained due to want of accommodation to bring in the trains and as preference is not given to these trains, the transport of goods is not regularly done. This very adversely affects the Merchant community who have to suffer a great deal of loss due to irregular transport. The opportunists of course take an ill-advantage of the situation and make black markets. The double track, if installed will greatly help to diminish all these difficulties."

"Though, there will be a preliminary expense to construct such a line, but, in the long run, it will not only be paying to the administration, but, would also tend to the comforts of the Public and Passengers."

RAMA RAU MEETS MARSHALL

Stresses Need Of U.S. Technical Assistance To India

WASHINGTON, July 29 (Reuter): Sir Benegal Rama Rau, the new Indian Ambassador to Washington, paid his first visit today to Mr. George Marshall, United States Secretary of State.

The Ambassador arrived in Washington on Sunday and is expected to present his letters of credence to President Truman next week. He was formerly Indian Ambassador in Tokyo.

Following his half-hour talk with Mr. Marshall, Sir Benegal said: "I came to pay a courtesy call. Mr. Marshall asked for information on our plans for power constructions in India, and I explained the needs of our programme to him."

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

He said he told the Secretary of the eight different projects to harness India's rivers—which he compared with America's giant Tennessee Valley dam—and said he emphasised to Mr. Marshall the need for American technical assistance and capital equipment.

He said he explained that these projects would supply India with electricity, would provide water for greatly-increased cultivation, and, through fertiliser plants to be constructed near these power sources, would greatly augment agricultural production in the rest of the country. Some of these projects, he said, had already begun with the aid of American engineers now in India.

"Much of the work, however, is being held up because we cannot get the capital equipment", he said.

"This is partly because of the dollar shortage and partly because America must meet great demands for such equipment for other areas from what it produces."

Asked if he missed Tokyo, he replied, "I am very happy to be here. The weather was worse in Tokyo in the summer than it is here. Of course I enjoyed Tokyo and had a large circle of friends there, but really with the American Headquarters there Tokyo was nearly as American as Washington is."

He was accompanied on his call by Mr. I. S. Chopra, Press Secretary of the Indian Embassy in Washington.

Assam Floods Affect 542 Villages

GAUHATI, July 30, (API): The flood situation in Gauhati sub-division and the relief measures undertaken by the Government were reviewed at a meeting of the Gauhati Central Flood Committee yesterday.

The Deputy Commissioner of Mamrup told the Committee that the flood level had gone down considerably and the Government had so far given the affected people gratuitous relief to the extent of Rs. 34 thousand in the shape of rice and salt in addition to agricultural loans.

He added that according to reports so far received, 542 villages in 22 mauzas of the sub-division had been partly or wholly affected involving four lakhs of people.

The committee suggested that additional medical staff should be requested from the Government for the prevention of epidemics in the post-flood period.

GAUHATI, July 30, (API): The Assam Provincial Congress Flood Relief Committee held a meeting last evening to discuss measures to render relief to sufferers from the flood in the province. It decided to sanction a sum of Rs. 13,500 from the Assam Provincial Congress Committee Relief Fund to be distributed among twelve District Congress Committes of the province for relief work in their areas.

LONDON SWEATS: 200 COLLAPSE

LONDON, July 29 (Reuter): London, sweltering beneath the hottest July sun for many years, recorded the country's highest temperature today—93 degrees.

At the Tiverton Devon Agricultural Show, nearly 200 people and one Judge collapsed through heat.

COURTS IN MERGED STATES

It has come to the notice of the Government of Bombay that the people in the merged States of Gujarat and Deccan are experiencing some difficulties for want of proper information about courts in which suits should be filed by them.

The public of the former Gujarat States are, therefore, informed that the State courts in the jurisdictional States continue to function till new courts are established. Accordingly all suits etc. in these areas (former States) should be filed in the respective State Courts.

As regards the non-jurisdictional States that have directly merged and been included within the limits of Kaira, Panch Mahals and Ahmedabad Districts, the respective Courts of Civil Judges of the Senior Division in the said districts have been empowered to entertain all suits, etc., while the District Magistrates have been directed to receive all criminal complaints from the territories that are included in their respective districts.

As regards the Courts in the Banas Kantha and Mahi Kantha Districts, the question of establishing civil courts in these districts, is under the consideration of the Government and orders will be issued shortly. As regards the former jurisdictional States like Palanpur, Radhanpur and Idar, the old existing courts are continued until further orders as in the Deccan States

In the other areas, criminal complaints may be filed before the District Magistrates of the respective districts. The filing of civil suits will have to be postponed till new Civil Courts are established; but a suitable provision will be made by the Government for saving suits and the law of limitation, so far as the period between June 10, 1948, and the date of the establishment of new Courts is concerned.

As regards the Deccan States, the existing courts continue to function till new ones are established. Accordingly, till new courts are established suits should be filed in the subordinate courts or the District Courts as the case may be, of the States concerned. Criminal complaints may be filed before the Magistrates having jurisdiction in the area. All appeals against the decisions of the District Judges from the State Courts lie to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Provisions Of Town And Country Planning Act

It is now nearly 80 years since the American economist Henry George laid down his basic principle that any increase in the value of land caused by the "flowing together of people" belonged to the people as a whole and not to the owner of the land. George pointed out that an increase in land values arose less often and in a lesser degree from the improvements carried out by the owner than from the growth of villages, towns and suburbs.

When people collected (or flowed) together in this manner formerly cheap agricultural land became desirable for building; and because of this its selling or hiring price might increase a hundred or even a thousandfold—all this additional profit coming to the land-owner without any effort on his part. George considered that the State should be the only free-holders; and as a practical measure for ensuring that only the State should benefit from the automatic increase of land values, proposed a land tax equal to the full amount of any increase in rental value not due to individual improvement.

RIGHT OF COMMUNITY.

At the same time the Act created a revolution in Britain's system of land tenure. An owner has now lost the automatic right to develop or redevelop as he wished: the right to develop was put at the disposal of the community. All that was left to the owner was the right to use his land for its existing purpose, plus a right to apply to the planning authority for permission to develop or redevelop.

Indonesian Dispute

Chinese Resolution Passed By 9 Votes To 2

LAKE SUCCESS, July 29 (Reuter): With Russia and the Ukraine in opposition the Security Council tonight passed by nine votes to two a Chinese resolution on the Indonesian dispute calling both sides to "strict observance" of agreements reached thus far.

The Russo-Ukrain negative vote was based on the contention that the resolution in no way requires the Netherlands to alter policy towards the Indonesian Republic which earlier in the hearing had appealed to the council to take "strong action" to abolish Dutch restrictions on Indonesian trade.

Chairman Of U. S. Communist Party Surrenders

NEW YORK, July 29 (UPA).—Robert G. Thompson, 34, New York State Chairman of the Communist Party, surrendered to the FBI here today on an indictment charging him with advocating the overthrow of the United States government by force.

FBI agents have been seeking Thompson since July 20 when a Federal Grand Jury indicted him and 11 other top Communists. Two other men of the 12 indicted are still at large.

Thompson was accompanied to the FBI office by his attorney, Benjamin Unger, who refused to say where Thompson had been during the nine day search. Pleading innocent to the indictment charge, Thompson was held in a $5,000 bail.

Thompson said in an interview after the arraignment that he was a captain in the forces fighting Franco in the Spanish Civil War and was wounded twice. He said he was drafted for the U.S. Army in Cleveland in World War II and served in New Guinea. Thompson said he joined the Communist Party in San Francisco when he was 18 years old.

PLANS TO DEVELOP INDIA'S WATER RESOURCES

Central Board Of Irrigation To Meet In Delhi: Work Done At 8 Research Stations To Be Reviewed

NEW DELHI, July 29 : Problems confronting engineers in India in the science of canal, river and hydro-electric engineering will be discussed at the 18th annual meeting of the Research Committee of the Central Board of Irrigation to be held at Simla from the 2nd to 7th August 1948 under the guidance of Shri A. N. Khosla, Chairman, Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission, Government of India, who is President of the Board for the third year in succession.

The Committee will review the work done during the previous calendar year at different research stations in India and Ceylon and will discuss improvements in the technique of irrigation and water engineering and in allied sciences made during the year.

RESEARCH STATIONS

In addition to the Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Research Station, Poona, under the control of the Government of India, there are eight other research stations in different Provinces and States in India and in Ceylon. As a result of the work done at these stations, and the discussions at the Research Committee meetings during the last 17 years, considerable advances have been made in the technique of irrigation engineering and in the development of India's water resources both from rivers and from the sub-soil. As a result of increased post-war activities in connection with irrigation and hydro-electric developments, the research institutions in India have considerably expanded their activities during recent years.

Meetings of the Research Committee of the Central Board of Irrigation, provide an opportunity to engineers to discuss their problems with officers engaged in irrigation and allied research and thus to pool the knowledge and experience available in the country for the development of technique. In addition to officers engaged in irrigation engineering and irrigation research, officers of allied departments, the Meteorological Department, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the Roads Organisations, the Railway Board, the Engineer-in-Chief's Branch are also invited to participate in the meetings. From this year this inter-departmental cooperation has been extended to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Indian Standards Institute.

At the forthcoming meeting of the Committee, detailed reports of the latest developments in engineering technique and research in foreign countries will be made by officers of the Board who have recently returned from Europe after attending various international engineering conferences held there is June last.

The Research Committee meeting will be preceded by several meetings of technical sub-committees appointed by the Board. A meeting of the National Committee for the International Conference on Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering will also be held.

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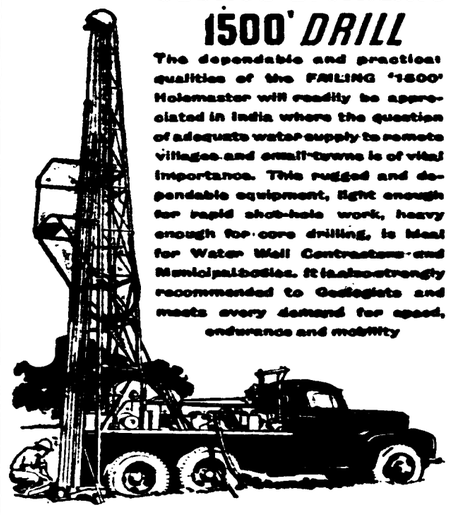

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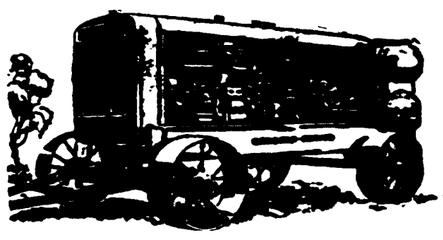

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DELHI HITS BACK AT PROFITEERS

Ultimatum To Stock-Holders

(Continued from Page 1)

turally take some time. Meanwhile, there is a considerable quantity of cloth which is unstamped and which is at present with the wholesalers and retailers. Sale of such cloth will be permitted upto 31st October, 1948. The stocks of unstamped cloth are so large that unless wholesalers and dealers engage in malpractices, there should be no shortage of cloth in the country during this period. Powers of requisitioning will be freely used, if malpractices occur.

Government will also, in consultation with the provinces and the interests concerned, take up immediately the question of controlling prices of Indian Raw cotton.

Adequate steps are being taken to prevent smuggling of cloth from border provinces and states to adjacent countries.

Where Industry Failed

Justifying the above steps proposed to be taken the Press Communique says:—

The situation arising out of the gradual relaxation of control over the price and distribution of cloth since 19th January, 1948, has been engaging the serious consideration of Government. Shortly after this date, the prices of cloth began to rise, and since 24th April, 1948, when price-stamping was removed, the prices have, in some cases risen to fanatastic heights, although since about the middle of June, there has been some fall in wholesale prices from the heights reached before. The textile policy since 24th April, 1948 has been to have only a general control over movement. Production has increased since the beginning of this year by about 12 per cent over the average of the last year. Cloth has also moved in large quantities from the main producing centres during the last three months. Indeed, the movement has generally been 20 to 40 per cent more than at the time control was in existence. Nevertheless, the fact remains that cloth has not yet become available to the consumer in adequate quantities or at reasonable prices. To a large extent, this has been due to practices which reflect grave discredit on many sections of the industry and the trade.

There has been growing dissatisfaction among the public on account of the existing situation, which shows no signs of improvement Government realise that the rise in price of cloth is only one of the many factors in the present economic situation in the country.

The broad measures necessary to meet this general situation are under consideration of Government. Meanwhile, they consider that cloth being one of the essential necessities of life, some measures are immediately necessary to make it available to the public at reasonable prices.

With this end in view, Government have recently had consultations with the Textile Advisory Committee which as recently constituted, represents all interests. The matter has also been discussed with provincial Premiers and Prime Ministers of States. While there are naturally differences of opinion as to the scope and extent of the measures necessary to meet the present situation, it is the unanimous view of the Textile Advisory Committee, as well as provincial Ministers and Prime Ministers of States, that the present situation cannot be allowed to continue unchecked and that some steps should be taken immediately to make cloth available to the public at reasonable prices.

The Press Communique concludes by appealing for the fullest co-operation of the industry, the trade and the public in the implementation of the measure, now taken. The Government hope that with such co-operation it will soon be possible to achieve the objective of supplying of adequate quantities of cloth to the public at reasonable prices.

POWER TO TAKE OVER PRODUCTION

No Control On Handlooms And Powerlooms

Explaining the Government's ten-point textile policy the Industries and Supplies Minister, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, said the problem had been engaging Government's closest attention for the last two months and the present decision had been arrived at after hearing the opinions of the Provincial Governments and different interests within the textile industry itself.

The Industries Minister at the outset made it clear that the policy announced to-day did not envisage any control on handlooms or powerlooms. "This means that about 1,500 million yards of handloom cloth and 300 million yards of powerloom cloth will be available for free distribution within the country, unless any part of it goes out as exports".

POWER TO TAKE OVER FULL PRODUCTION.

The scheme now envisaged by Government was a flexible one. Government was taking over full power to requisition the entire mill production. Then came the question of handing over these stocks to the Provinces and the States. In the past there had been various leakages at the mill end. In order to prevent this, it had been decided that the Provincial Governments and the States must nominate their buyers to whom the allotted quota to each region would be handed over. The point might, of course, be raised that this might interfere with the normal functioning of the trade, but, the Industries Minister added, he had specially requested the Provincial Premiers that in making their selection of wholesale dealers, they should give preference to traders who would bring the cloth to the provinces and place them at the disposal of the Provincial Governments.

DISTRIBUTION.

The Industries Minister hoped that the Provincial Governments would choose traders on whom they could depend. Once cloth went into the Provinces, the question would arise as to how these were to be distributed.

The Provincial Governments would, of course, make their own arrangements for opening shops either of their own or selecting from existing retail shops. Cloth would then be distributed through these agencies.

If a Provincial Government felt that it had a machinery which was adequate and efficient enough to distribute the entire requirements of the province—one hundred per cent of the quota alloted to it—then it would be given every facility to do so. If, on the other hand, any Provincial Government felt that it was not necessary to distribute the entire quota through its own agencies directly, it could select such percentage as it considered necessary for this purpose. So far as distribution of this quota was concerned, obviously the Provincial Government would hold itself primarily responsible. In cases of such limited distribution by the Provincial Governments direct, it had been indicated to them that they should, as far as possible, distribute it to persons whose incomes were comparatively small. The details had of course been left to each province to decide. So far as the rest of the quota allotted to such provinces was concerned, the normal trade channels would be allowed to function. It had been decided that a system of licensing would be introduced for retail shops. The licences would be freely granted, the only condition being that the Local Authority should be satisfied that the traders who were selected would play the game.

PRICE SYSTEM.

Referring to the price system envisaged in the new scheme, the Industries Minister said that Government had decided to fix the price of every piece of cloth. Prices were fixed in the past also, but under the new system Provincial Governments had the power to requisition and to freeze and, if necessary, even to confiscate the stock in mills within each province, if they were satisfied that the price-level which had been approved by the Central Government was not being properly adhered to. He had been assured by several Premiers that if this power was given to the provinces, they would not hesitate to exercise them and see to it that the traders realised it was not worth their while to sell cloth at prices higher than what Government had approved. To every honest trader, however, he would give the assurance that he could function provided he would play the game. In spite of this, if there was an attempt on anybody's part to sell cloth at prices higher than what was officially approved, then Government would not hesitate to exercise the powers which they were now taking for themselves.

ENFORCEMENT SECTION.

It was also proposed to set up a new enforcement section at the Centre to assist the provinces.

FREEZE ORDER ISSUED

It would be some weeks before the new scheme came into full operation. Meanwhile the question as to what would happen in the interim period had caused some anxiety to Government.

Today stocks equal to four months' normal consumption for the whole country were lying in the market. There were also about two months' stocks lying with the mills.

Orders had been issued today—and the order had been sent to all the mills—freezing the entire stocks lying with them. The mills had been instructed not to sell stocks lying with them except to those whose names were on the approved list of each Provincial Government. Government was certain that these stocks would not move into undesirable hands.

In regard to stocks already in the market—with the retailers and wholesalers—obviously these could not be price-marked. It was, however, Government's desire that every possible encouragement should be given to the traders to bring out these stocks. They were, therefore, announcing that full opportunity would be given to the traders to sell these stocks by October 31,. 1948—not at the fan fantastic prices prevailing today but at lower, reasonable prices. Government realised that some of these stocks might have been bought by the traders themselves at high prices. At what prices these stocks should be sold, Government could not dictate to the trade, but they should, of course, be sold at fairly reasonable prices.

APPEAL TO TRADE

But here again, the Provincial Governments were being given ample powers under which if they found that these stocks were not being sold at reasonable prices, they could be seized. He would appeal to the trade that realising the position in the country—for which they were also partially responsible—they should come forward and dispose of their stocks at reasonable prices before October 31.

After this date, whatever cloth might be there must be sold at prices approved by Government. The traders would be entitled to no quarters or consideration from November 1, 1948.

During the interim period one other thing might also happen. The price-marked cloth would also begin to come in. Government and their agencies would start purchasing from the mills and all these stocks would be coming into the markets and sold at definitely lower prices. This fact would also help in considerably reducing any fantastic prices which the existing stockists might try to charge.

REWARDS FOR INFORMATION

All this would, of course, depend on the way in which the scheme was worked by the Central and Provincial Governments and also by the public. It had been suggested that the Government should announce a system of rewards to the public. Government was now considering a scheme of giving rewards to persons giving information about traders selling at fantastic prices. It had been suggested that if such a scheme could be enforced at least for a few months, then it would help the Provinces to operate the scheme successfully.

Quick trials and punishment to offenders was also under consideration so that matters might not be delayed in Courts of Law.

Government would not of course take recourse to Courts of Law unless they were compelled to do so. During the past few months, another regrettable factor had been the question of smuggling cloth outside the country. Thousands of bales of cloth had passed from India to Pakistan in an unauthorised manner. The Provincial Governments had taken strong steps and in the last few weeks the tendency to smuggle cloth had certainly gone down. But here again certain drastic provisions would be enforced to penalise smugglers. The attempt to smuggle cloth could be checked if, from the millend, delivery of cloth was not made to anyone and every one but only to persons for whose Bona Fides the Provincial Governments would have to hold themselves responsible

STOP PANIC-BUYING

During the interim period, Dr. Mukherjee appealed to the public not to indulge in panic-buying of cloth. The people should buy no more than their essential requirements. Both the Provincial and Central Governments were determined to make the scheme a success, but their success would depend on the co-operation which they received from the public. If public would stay their hands and not rush to purchase out of the fear that after sometime cloth might not be available, they wold really be strengthening the hands of the Government. In fact some attempts was made in some areas under non-official aegis to carry on a campaign of "do-not-buy".

This was an attempt which Government would support particularly during the interim period. If the public would join hands with the Government and refuse to buy cloth at fantastically high prices, then in a few weeks prices would automatically come down.

PRODUCTION FIGURES

The Industries Minister gave the following figures of cloth production in the country.

In 1946, the total quantity produced was 4,000 million yards.

In 1947—3,850 million yards.

In the first six months of 1948—2,130 million yards.

Production in the current year was, therefore, higher than during the previous two years. In 1944, of course, production had gone up to 4,800 million yards, but Dr. Mukerjee recalled that then the workers had a nine-hour working day instead of the present eight hours. Comparatively speaking, therefore, production during the last six months had been satisfactory. Production had increased also on account of the non-availibility of fine counts of cotton. With the result that the mills went in for coarse types of cloth. Production of yarn had also gone up. As against 13,000 million lbs. of yarn produced during 1947, for the first six months of 1948 it was 700 million lbs. of yarn. Greater production of yarn would directly help increase production of hadloom cloth.

NEW CONTROL MACHINERY

Referring to the new machinery which Government proposed to set up to control production, Dr. Mukherjee emphasised that it was not the intention to interfere with the detailed working of the mills. But Government would certainly see to it that production did not go down for reasons which might be avoided. Government might prohibit the use of superfine counts. At present, there was a limit to its use—up to 80 counts. There was a proposal now before Government that this should be reduced to 60 counts or even 50 counts. This question would be decided in relation to two factors—the availability of cotton and the desirability of not keeping any mills idle. Subject to these two considerations, the millowners had accepted the position that they would be prepared to accept the limitations to be imposed by Government.

NO LIMIT OF TIME

Answering a question as to whether the Government would guarantee that the new policy would be worked for a specified period of time so that it might have a chance of success, Dr. Mukherjee said he was certainly hoping it would succeed. It would continue so long as it was considered necessary to keep it in existence.

Asked whether Government would impound the huge profits made by the industrialists during the period between the lifting of textile control and now, Dr. Mukherjee said no decision had yet been arrived at as to what Government would do on this point.

It was still under consideration.

Government had already issued instuctions that with a view to keep up production wherever possible mills should work 3 shifts a day.

Dr. Mukherjee said in reply to another question that in Coimbatore the mills had already started doing this.

Asked hwo Government would prevent the stocks already in the market — the stocks which he said were equal to four months' consumption by the country — being smuggled out of the country, Dr. Mukherjee said Government had already restricted the movement of cloth to border areas from where usually smuggling was effected. He recalled that in Bombay recently there was a great clamour from the trade to move huge quantities of cloth to border areas. Under the new scheme cloth handed over to the Provinces would be made available only to persons who were approved by the Provincial Governments themselves. The east Punjab Premier had recently told him that out of the 60,000 bales sent to East Punjab only ten thousand bales were made available for consumption by the people.

Asked whether if such instances recurred, the Centre would take action against the province responsible, Dr. Mukherjee said he was hoping this situation would not arise. If it did arise, however, it would be very serious.

Asked how he would ensure that the various quotas of cloth allotted to the provinces were actualy moved within a specified period, Dr. Mukherjee said he had telegraphed to the Provincial Governments that if quotas were not moved within the periods allotted they would lapse. The lapsed quotas would not be made available to the Province concerned, but would go to other provinces who were more active. If any Government was slack in moving its quota, he was sure the people would not keep quiet but start an agitation against the Government itself.

QUESTION: Would you try to work the scheme successfully in Delhi so that it might serve as an example to the other areas?.

ANSWER: I shall certainly do my best.

TARIFF BOARD RECOMMENDATION

In regard to the fixation of "ad hoc" prices, Dr. Mukherjee explained that the industry as well as other quarters took objections to the calculations on which the Tariff Board based its recommendations. It would be some time before Government came to any decision on the recommendations of the Board. In the meanwhile some prices must be fixed. Therefore "ad hoc" prices were being fixed and an anouncement would be made tonight.

For this purpose Government would take the Tariff Board formula and only change the prices which were accepted by the Tariff Board in respect of cotton and instead take into account the existing prices of cotton. This was the only change to be made in the formula for the rest, Government would accept the recommendations of the Hariff Board. He had already told the Industry and Labour that if there were any representations to be made, Government would take them into consideration and finally come to a decision after a month or so, but for immediate purposes, Government had decided to bring upto date the price of cotton and take into consideration the prices prevailing in the first week of July 1948

COTTON POSITION

Answering questions regarding the export of cloth from India, Dr. Mukherjee said practically, all exports of cotton from India has ceased except a few special varieties which were not required in India.

It was also difficult to import cotton because of the high prices prevailing in the world markets.

Out of the ten lakhs bales which India had hoped to get from Pakistan during the year ending in August 1948, she had actually got only 3,50,000 bales. In the coming year, India was hoping to get from Pakistan, 6,50,000 bales. Of course this had been linked up with supply of cloth from India to Pakistan. Even then, the cotton position was somewhat precarious. This fact had to be recognised, although this was no reason why the cloth trade should have inflicted such high prices on the public during the past few months. All these factors were being considered and Government would decide in the next few weeks whether the prices of raw cotton should be fixed or not.

In consulation with the Agricultural Ministry, he announced, during the next year it had been decided to increase the acreage under cotton by ten per cent.

Saurashtra To Take Over Mangrol And Manavadar

RAJKOT, July 30 (API).—The Home Minister of Saurashtra, Mr. Rasiklal Parikh, will take over on August 5, on behalf of the Saurashtra Government, the administrations of Mangrol and Manavadar, the two States in Kathiawar which have so far been administered by the Government of India.

INDO-GERMAN TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED

FRANKFURT, July 30 (Reuter)—India and the Anglo-American Bizone of Germany have concluded a one year trade agreement, the Joint Export and Import Agency announced.

The agreement provides for 12,061,500 dollars worth of groundnuts, groundnut oil, spices, hides and manganese ore being imported into Bizonia. In exchange, Bizonia will sell India chemicals, pharmaceutical products, instruments and metal articles valued at 20,061,200 dollars.

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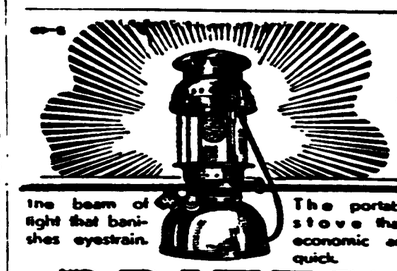

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REWARD £500

"OTOGEN" (Herbal Tonic) prepared by PARKER & DAVIS gives surprising increase in vitality and energy within the first 24 hours. It makes a man or woman look and feel 15 to 20 years younger than the actual age. It is useful for loss of vigour, weak memory and body nervousness, impure blood, sickly skin depression, insomnia, giddiness, mental or physical exhaustion, etc. It will increase your height from 2 to 4 inches and your weight will be increased from 5 to 10 lbs. The Roses return to your cheeks and your appearance is improved 100 p.c. The brilliance and lustre on your face, will be the same as in youth when your skin was smooth and fresh. "OTOGEN" improves your looks, puts a sparkle into your eyes, rosy colour into your cheeks and lips, it darkens the whitish grey hair permanently for life. Use of "OTOGEN" in severe cases of falling hair, dandruff and baldness, is highly recommended.

"OTOGEN" was tried by Prof. A. P. PARKER upon emaciated male patient aged above 100 years. Only by one month's regular use of this marvellous preparation a patient of 100 years of age gained the health of a 30 years young man. The actors and actresses are active, young looking and charming by the use of this medicine even at an advanced age, and are enthusiastically working on the stage. The use of "OTOGEN" by females in their prime of life guarantees up to the last days of life never-fading charms of youth and preserves schoolgirl complexion all along. For males in their period of youth "OTOGEN" wards of premature old age, retains the jet black hair, a bloomy face and robust health throughout and makes one feel and look several years younger than the actual age. It is most wonderful invention of the Twentieth Century and the EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD. After taking "OTOGEN" ladies get back their Rose-Bud Beauty and charming figure of school-girl age. Lighter, brighter, luckier days are in store for both men and women who start using "OTOGEN". Start taking "OTOGEN" immediately and live for 100 years young, fit strong and healthy with roses on the face. It is the most wonderful invention ever prepared in the history of Medical Science. Commence taking "OTOGEN" immediately and let the results speak for themselves Moreover before commencing the test, weigh yourself look in the mirror, note exactly how you look and feel and appreciate the effects of taking "OTOGEN"

In order to popularise "OTOGEN" in India the price is to be Rs. 5/- only per box with directions for a very short period, after sometime its original price of Rs. 30/- will be charged. Order today for to-morrow may be too late as there is limited stock on account of present conditions.

GUARANTEE:—A cash Reward of 500 pounds shall be awarded to any Scientist or Medical Man or any of the public who proves the inefficacy of our most wonderful invention.

NOTE:—Unlike other Rejuvenators "OTOGEN" is the only one of its kind which yields equally splendid results even in the extremes of heat of Tropical Summers or in Winter or any other mild and temperate climate. Under burning heat of SUMMER SUN when you are at ZERO "OTOGEN" is also an Excellent Restorative.

We have removed our BRANCH from LAHORE and our office has been shifted from ENGLAND to INDIA from 15th August 1947.

Sold by leading Chemists and Stores or available direct from—

OTOGEN LABORATORIES Props: PARKER & DAVIS

POST BOX 447, BOMBAY.

SERVICE (BOMBAY) BTC2

BOMBAY Stock Exchange

Steels Quiet But Mill Shares Decline On Increased Selling Pressure

BOMBAY, July 30.

The local Share Bazar which was making efforts to build up a constructive outlook was worried this morning on the Government action to freeze mill stocks of cloth in godowns. Prompt action by the Government chilled bullish enthusiasm and the market opened lower. However there was more disposition to await further news and moderate rally was registered but the a portion of it was lost in subsequent trading. The session was open for one hour on account of fornightly settlement. The Government policy will be declared this afternoon.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at [illegible] and improved at Rs. 1,650 under some covering but drifted down at Rs. 1,632 on renewed selling and later rallied at Rs. 1,640. Ordinary shares after fluctuating between Rs. 325 and Rs. 320 were quoted at Rs. 321.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1,075 and after improving at Rs. 1 085 quietened at Rs. 1,075, Kohinoor shares opened at Rs. 328 after improving at Rs. 329 declined at Rs. 325

Gokaks were done at Rs. 315-8 and New City Shares declined at Rs. 207-8 Scindia Shares were quoted at Rs. 26-10. There was increased selling in Mill shares and Steels were quiet in sympathy with the decline in Textile

FORWARD SECTION

	Rs.	a.
COTTON MILLS		
Bombay Dyeing (12-8 17-8)	1075	0
Kohinoor Mills (6-12) XR	326	0
Swadeshi Mills (22)	609	0
Central Indian Mills (4)	290	0
Simplex Mills	210	8
New Great Eastern (10)	163	0
Gokak Mills (3)	312	0
Indore Malwa (21)	517	8
Century Spinning (15)	532	8
Celaba Land and Mill (1) X.R.	175	0
Indian Bleaching (6) X.D.	188	0
Swan Mills (20)	355	0
Finlay Mills (15)	315	8
Morarji Goculdas (5)	520	0
Edward Sassoon (30)	525	0
Meyer Mills (12)	151	4
Apollo Mills (14)	3	8
India United Ord. (0-13-9)	13	13
India United Defd. (0-2-6)	2-7-6	
Madhusudan Mills (15)	241	4
Podar (S)	175	0
Khatau Makanjee (8)	263	12
STEEL SHARES		
Tata Steel Ord. (19)	321	0
Tata Steel Defd. (100-13)	1640	0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7 1/2)	139	8
CEMENTS		
Associated Cement (8)	167	8
INDUSTRIES		
Burma (12-8)	418	12
Belapur Sugar (12) XR	288	8
Shivrajpur Syndicate (1-8)	35	8
Scindia Steam (1-4)	26	10
Premier Construction	198	0
Tata Chemicals	16	0
Tata Oil (2)	57	0
Indian Iron (0-6)	26	6
Bengal Steel (0-8)	22	6
ELECTRIC SHARES		
Tata Hydro (4-8)	165	0
Andhra Valley (45)	1537	8
Tata Power (50)	1657	8

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS		
Elphinstone Mills (5) X.D.	79	8
Phoenix Mills (50)	446	4
Indian Manufacturing	4260	
Koorla Mills (5) X.R.	148	12
Dawn Mills (40)	1545	
David Mills (6)	191	4
New City Mills (10)	207	8
Minerva Mills (12)	188	12
Bradbury Mills	680	
Bharucha Dfd. (0-4)	5	3
Bharat Mills (2)	39	8
Mysore Spg. Mills (5)	200	0
Madhovji Dharamsi (0-12)	15	
Model Mills (12-8)	186	4
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	740	0
Vishnu Cotton (8)	292	8
Western India (40)	4010	
Standard Mills (15)	580	
Sholapur Mills (200)	4520	0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0/8)	19	
Hindustan Mills (40)	4185	
Tata Mills (3)	71	8
Ahmedabad Advance Old (9)	275	
Ahmedabad Advance New	195	
Sassoon Silk (3)	85	
New Union Mills (0-8)	12	4
Madhusudan B (2/8)	47	
Shrinivas Mills (5)	195	0
Raja Bahadur Poona (4)	126	4
Berar Mills	265	
Victoria Mills	225	0
Colaba Land Coupon	42	0
ELECTRIC SHARES		
Ahmedabad Electric (3-8)	115	0
Surat Electricity (2-8)	155	0
Karachi Electric Supply (2)	137	8
Broach Elec. Supply (0-5)	10	8
Ajmer Elecricity (0-8)	10	10
Amalgamated (0-12)	13	4
Nagpur Electricity (1/12)	53	4
Poona Electric Supply (5)	155	0
Bombay Suburban Old (3)	150	0
Bombay Suburban New (2)	151	4
BANK SHARES		
Reserve Bank (2-12) XD	112	8
Imperial Bank of India (35) XD	2056	4
Imperial Bank P.P. (8-12)	516	4
Central Bank Old (1-8)	90	0
Central Bank New (1-8)	90	8
Bank of India (4)	210	0
Union Bank of India	9	13
Bank of Baroda (3-8)	164	0
Habib Bank (4)	163	0
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1/8)	52	4
United Commercial (1-8)	62	8
Jaipur Bank (1/6)	48	
Hindustan Commercial	28	8
Mysore Bank (8)	365	
Exhange Bank of I. & A. (1/8)	38	0
Eastern Bank (0/14/6)	105	
Bank of India Coupon	37	8
INSURANCE SHARES		
Oriental Life (125)	5075	0
Empire of India (10)	700	
New India Assurance (1-8)	66	8
Jupiter General (1/4)	25	
Vulcan Insurance (0/10)	13	8
Indian Mercantile (2)	44	0
Universal Fire (0/4)	11	4
British India General (/12)	24	
Industrial and Prudential	29	8
Neptune Assurance	7	
New Great	25	
All India General	21	4
RAILWAY SHARES		
Central Provinces (1/4)	109	0
Mymensingh Rebate (2)	103	4
Mymensingh Guaranteed (1/4)	103	12
Pachora-Jamner Rly (2/8)	107	
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES		
Alcock Ashdown (15)	311	4
Bombay Steamer (28)	622	8
Bombay Burma News (5)	150	0
British Burma Petrol	2 3	6
Mackenzie (6)	90	0
Port Canning (6)	78	0
Kemp and Co new	462	8
Kemp and Co. (30)	475	0
Pharmacy (7)	150	0 0
Industrial Invest Trust (4)	100	0
Western India Match (7-5)	298	12
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	43	0
Mukund Iron	10	0
Dena Trust (0/12)	21	0
Alembic Chemical (15)	XR 202	8
Supreme India	123	12
Jam Wire (6)	73	0
Bombay Uganda	69	8
Bombay Motor Cycle	42	0
Walchand Nagar Industries	231	4
United Motor	74	0
Associated Cement New (1-4)	108	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	910	0
Hydary Construction	18	14
Mahmadi Steam	94	8
Gujarat Motor	25	2
Sardar Carbonic	750	0
Harvey Press	310	0
Estrela Batteries	51	0
Prince of Wales Press	610	0
Manmad Press	120	0
PREFERENCE SHARES		
Tata Steel 1st (6)	192	8
Andhra Valley (7)	1260	0
Tata Power (7/8)	1322	8
Hydro Electric (7)	132	8
Bombay Steamer (6)	307	8
Central India (5)	641	4
Swadeshi Mills	146	4
Vishnu Mills (7)	640	0
Lakshmi Mills	280	0
New Great Mills (5/8)	222	8
Poddar Mills (4)	105	0
Shrinivas Mills	98	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	113	2
Bradbury Mills (7/8)	370	0
Surat Electricity (3/4)	131	4
Premier Construction 1st (6½)	122	8
Premier Construction 2nd (6/4)	122	8
Amalgamated (5/8)	123	2
Habib	72	0
Tata Chemical (5)	135	0
Walchand Nagar Indus. (7)	250	0
Jupiter General	19	14
Supreme	120	0
Meyer	121	4
Mackenzie 1st	127	8
Mackenzie 2nd	125	0
Ahmedabad Advance	132	8
Mysore Mills	50	0
Standard Mills	101	0
Madhusudan Mills	12	0
Khatau Mills	105	0
DEBENTURES		
Andhra 1952 (4)	102	12
Bombay Steamer (1959) (4/8)	104	8
Indian Hume Pipe (6)	111	0
Tata Power 1951	103	0
Walchand Nagar (6)	117	0
OUTSIDE SHARES		
Indian Copper (6-1-9)	2	9
British India Corporation (0-10)	8	4
Burma Corporation	3	5
New Victoria Mill	3	12
New Victoria Mill Pref.	5	4
Phalton Sugar (8)	128	0
Gold Mohur (20)	325	0
New Kaiser-i-Hind	375	0
Sajjan Mills (3)	225	0
Osmanshahi Mills (10)	195	0
Azam Jahi Mills (10)	205	0
Air Service	11	4
Ambica Air Lines	16	0
Air India	141	4
Hind Motor	6	5
India Steam	11	8

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, July 30.

2 1/4 per cent 1954	98	14
2 1/4 per cent 1950	101	12
2 1/2 per cent 1961	97	8
2 3/4 per cent 1960	100	6
2 3/4 per cent 1962	100	2
2 3/4 per cent 1976	98	14
3 per cent Non-Terminable	99	0
3 per cent 1936 Con.	99	3
3 per cent 1949-52	101	10
3 per cent 1951-54	102	11
3 per cent 1953-56	102	13
3 per cent 1957	102	10
3 per cent 19 50-61	102	5
3 per cent 1963-65	101	5
3 per cent 1966-75	100	8
3 per cent 1970-75	100	6
3 1/2 per cent 1954-59	105	5
4 per cent 1948-53	101	6
4 per cent 1960-70	110	13
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68	116	0
4 1/2 per cent 1955-60	112	6
PROVINCIAL LOANS		
3 3/4 per cent Madras 1961	98	8
3 3/4 per cent U. P. 1961	98	0
3 per cent Punjab 1952	98	0
3 per cent Bombay 1955	101	3
3 per cent Bombay 1958	101	12
4 per cent Madras 1952-53	100	6
4 per cent Punjab 1949	98	14
4 per cent U. P. 1952	100	8
4 per cent C. P. 1952	100	6
4 per cent N. W. F. 1952	99	10
4 per cent U. P. 1961-66	100	0
4 per cent Bombay Municipality D	111	0
4 per cent Bombay Munici-		

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, July 30.

Tata Ordinary 321; Tata Deferred 1640; Indian Iron 26/8; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 22/8; Bombay Dyeing 1075/8; Central India 290; Gokak 312/8; Kohinoor 326/4; Simplex 210/8; Swadeshi 609; Tata Power 1657/8; Associated Cement 167/8; Belapur 288/2; Bombay Burma (Old) 418/12; Scindia 26/10; Central Bank 90; New India 66/8; Tata 2nd Pref. 139/6.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 29.

T. T. London on:—

New York Selling 4.0275, Buying 4.0325; Montreal Selling 4.0275, Buying 4.0325; Zurich Selling 17.34, Buying 17.36; Stockholm 14.47 to 14.50.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, July 30.

The Bullion market of devoid of any fresh development and professional operators are mostly interested in selling "Put" and "Call" right. Sellers are cautious owing to limited floating supply of Silver as most of the stock is held by big operators. Under such a state daily turnover has fallen off considerably and prices fluctuate within a narrow range.

Forward Silver opened at Rs. 174-12 after improving at Rs. 174-14 under scattered buying quietened at the opening level of Rs. 174-12. Ready Silver was quoted at a premium of annas six at Rs. 175-2.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 112-9, and advanced at Rs 112-13 but reacted at Rs. 112-11. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 113-3 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 74-14.

Final quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	175-2-0
Forward Silver	174-8-0
Ready Gold	113-4-0
Forward Gold	112-13-0

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK, July 29.

U. S. price of foreign silver 74-5/8 cents

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, July 29.

Gold bars fine per ounce £ 8/12/3

Silver: Spot and forward both 45 pence

PEPPER PRICES

BOMBAY, July 30.

Shravan dely. 1287 to 1287

(Per Cwt.)

Bhadarva dely. 247/8 to248/8

Metal Market

BOMBAY, July 30.

Tin Shravan dely.	62 8	0
Copper Shravan dely.	89 12	0

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, July 30: The market displayed a shade easier tone on profit-taking and prices were marked down in almost all cases.

Following are today's final transactions upto 1-45 p.m.:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: Three per cent Government paper 98/14 three per cent loan 1986 99/5 three per cent loan 1966/68 11/13 three per cent loan 1959/61 102/2 three per cent loan 1951/54 102/11/6.

BANKS: Bharat Bank 5-2 Reserve Bank 110-8 CT United Commercial Bank 62-8.

COTTONS: Basant 9-11 Cawnpore Textiles 11-8 Dunbar 288 Muir Mills 307 New Victoria Ordy. 4-2.

COALS: Bharat 7-9 Amalgamated 27-4 Bengal 452 Burrakpur 20-14 Churulia 4-12 Jainty Central 2-5 East Indian 31 New Beerbhoom 16-8 Ranegunge 16-8 Sendra 10-4 South Karanpura 23-4 Talcher 4-10.

JUTES: Anglo-India 302 Horah 30-3 Kamarahatty 330 National 28-6 Standard 252 Kanknarrah 280 Kinnison 340 Nuddea 86.

MININGS: Burma Corpn. 3-3 Consolidated Tin 1-10 Indian Copper 2-11 Karanpura Development 33-4 Tavoy Tin 1-4.

ENGINEERING: Indian Iron and Steel 26-5 Jessop and Co. 18-6 Kumardhubi Eng. 9-8 Marshalls 6-10 Saran Eng. 10 Steel Corpn. 22-4 Textile Machinery 7-6

MISCELLANEOUS: Alkali and Chemical 15-2 Bathgate and Co. 5-7 Calcutta Electric 24-2 Alluminium Corpn. 6-6 Bic 8-6 Calcutta Trams 21-4 F and C Osler 10-2 Indian National Airways 7-6 Jardine Henderson 165 Martin Burn 14-4 National Tobacco 23-2 Rohtas Industry 9 B B Petrol 2-4 Titaghur Paper 40-4 India General Nvgn. Ordy. 102 India Steamship 11-6.

SUGARS: Cawnpore 31-10 Carew and Co. 10-1.

TEAS: Baradighi 45-10 Hansqua 18-4 Jaybirpara 49 Namburnadi 9-4 C T Roopacherra 10-8 Sapoi 24-4.

Calicut Market

CALICUT, July 30.

Coiryarn Beypore 135-145, Quilandy 145-155, Fibre Garbled 105, Ungarbled 95, Coconuts Raw 105, Dry 150, Cononutoil 470, Copra Office 317-8, Dilpasand 330, Madrasnottam 330, Peppei Wynaad 1375, Country 1340, Dryginger Chernad 385, Ernad 370, Coffee Robusta 155, Pali 50-55, Junglewood 20-30, Vellapine 40-50, Benteak 35-45, Teak 95, 90-120, Mango 3-4-4, Teak 16-25 Rosewood 12-20.

BOMBAY COTTON

Prices Decline Rs. 30/- On Reports Of Control

Bombay, July 30

The local cotton market opened easy to-day on reports of Government action on certain mills to check stocks. There were reports that mill stocks of cloth were frozen by the Government. Such news at a time when market is sensitive have had considerable effect on prices

The market opened easy at Rs. 615 for September delivery against yesterday's closing price of Rs. 629-8. There was some nervous unloading and September was pressed down at Rs. 610.

Thereafter the market staged a sharp rally on active buying and covering on expectation of the Government announcement regarding cloth policy this afternoon. The market sharply advanced and September was quoted at Rs. 622.

Thereafter the market was quiet at Rs. 620 with mixed trading.

Later on the market was quiet and September was quoted at Rs. 618. Later on there was heavy selling pressure on reports of control on cotton prices. Sept. declined at Rs. 598, and closed at 4-30 p.m. as under. After the close September was quoted at Rs. 604.

I.C.C. September Rs. 599 0 0

EFFECT OF CLOTH CONTROL

After the receipt of the Government statement on cloth control the general feeling was bearish and Tata Steel Defds. were quoted nominally at Rs. 1625, Transfer business was done at a reverse charge of Rs. 5 to Rs. 7-8.

Reports from Ahmedabad were nervous and Mill Shares were marked down. Arvinds lost Rs. 60 at Rs. 1578, while Calico shares were down at Rs. 1247.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton September Contract is 794 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331.

Ready Cotton Prices

BOMBAY, July 30.

Vijay	856
L. S. S.	846
Kala Old	535
289 F.	1134
4 F.	711

FLUCTUATIONS ON SEPTEMBER

Opening Rs. 618, 612, 620, 616, 620, 616, 622, 618, 621, 617, 620, 606, 613, 603 608. Close 599... After close Rs. 604...

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, July 30

The Produce market was fairly steady with moderate business. In Castorseeds some scattered business was reported at Rs. 157 Oils were steady with little fresh trading. Groundnuts and Linseed markets were steady with slightly improved demand.

Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS:—			
Khandesh quality	Rs. 35	4	0
Coromandel ready	34	12	0
CASTORSEEDS:—			
Ready	29	4	0
September	156	8	0
LINSEEDS:—			
Ready	28	0	0
September	28	12	0
OILS:—			
Groundnut ready	20	4	0
Groundnut August	19	12	0
Groundnut September	19	10	0
Groundnut October	19	0	0
Groundnut November	19	4	0
Linseed Oil	18	6	0
Castorseed First Pressing	18	8	0
Castorseed Commercial Quality	16	8	0

Produce Receipts

BOMBAY, July 30.

Cotton Bales	5897
Linseed Cwt.	6555
Tilseed	767
Groundnuts	25687
Gram	2444
Mahoora	1889
Cottonseed	2182
Sugar	1429

HESSIAN MARKET

BOMBAY, July 30.

45X11.			
Ready		114	
July-Sept		113	
Oct.-Dec.		114	
D W. 40X28.			
Ready	114	0	0
July-Sept.	112	0	0

Italian Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, July 30.

150 D. July	4	2	0
150 D. August	4	3	0
150 D. Ready	4	4	0
120 D. Ready	4	12	0
20/22 Yellow Silk.			
Ready	23	14	0
July	23	14	0
August	23	14	0

Sugar Market

BOMBAY, July 30.

Small Grain	111	8	0
Medium	114	8	0
Big Grain	115	8	0
Extra Big	118	0	0
August dely.	39	2	0
October dely.	38	3	0
January dely.	33	11	0

Smallest Turnover On N. Y. Cotton Exchange

WALL STREET SLUGGISH AWAITING OUTCOME OF PRICE CONTROL PROPOSALS

NEW YORK, July 29:

COTTON witnessed another listless session with traders still awaiting Washington and export developments but the underlying steadiness reflected the absence of any large offerings. A mild rally developed due to light mill buying, paucity of hedges and expectations of a higher mid-July parity price. These influences offset favourable crop accounts and reports of mill curtailment. Prices drifted aimless during late dealings awaiting fresh incentives. The market finally sagged modestly under a few light hedges, closing barely steady. Sales are estimated at only 60,000 bales which is the smallest turnover in the current period of stagnation.

NEW YORK COTTON CLOSINGS.

New York, July 29.

October	32.10—
October Highest	31.19+09
October Lowest	32.10—
December	32.07—
March	32.07+04
May	31.97+06
July	31.52+05
Middling Spot	33.67—12

NEW ORLEANS COTTON CLOSINGS.

New York, July 29.

October	32.06—02
December	32.07—
March	32.06+05
May	31.95+06
Middling Spot	32.40—10

WALL STREET MARKET

STOCKS: Except for rail and tobacco shares with the latter scoring gains fractions to one dollar or more, the main body drifted irregularly lower in quiet dealings with pivotal industrials leading the setback. Tobaccos responded to the price boosts by leading cigarette manufacturers while rails continued to reflect favourable earnings statements. General Motors earnings for the quarter ending June 30th. of 2.43 dollars a share against 1.66 in the same quarter last year enabled that stock to overcome early fractional losses. The averages were industrials 184.52 and rails 61.48. The market continued sluggish awaiting further developments in connection with the Berlin situation and the outcome of price control proposals. Prices were irregular with minings, oils, and chemicals under light pressure while rails, tobaccos and steels were supported. Baldwin locomotive advanced more than one dollar following the announcement that the Westinghouse electric would purchase 21 per cent. of Baldwin commonstock. Little interest was displayed in Bethlehem steel despite expectations of a favourable dividend action and earnings statement after today's close. Towards the close traders again lightened commitments particularly in industrials, and prices with the exception of tobaccos at the final bell were at the day's low levels with losses of fractions to one point well distributed. The session closed barely steady.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, July 29.

American Telephone and Telegraph 154; Amerex Holding Co. 27-1/4; Anaconda Copper Mining 37-5/8 Anaconda National Bank 34-1/2; Sinclair Oil 27-1/8; Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co. 48-3/8; General Electric Co. 39-1/8; General Motors 63; Ingersoll Rand New Stock 69-3/4 International Nickel 31-1/2; National City Bank of New York 37-1/2; New York Central Railroad Co. 17-1/2; Socony Vacuum Corporation 19-3/4; Texas Corporation 60-1/8; Union Carbide new stock 40; U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co. 48-1/4; U. S. Steel Corporation common 79; Western Union Telegraph 21-3 8.

CHICAGO GRAINS

CHICAGO GRAINS were featured by limit declines of ten cents a bushel in rye partly reflecting continued weakness of the Winnipeg market which was influenced by additional light to heavy rains over Western Canada last night. Other grains displayed steadiness early on the announcement that the C.C.C. yesterday purchased 5,96,00,000 pounds of flour for export from Atlantic ports and reports that oats harvesting is being further delayed by rains in IOWA but subsequently eased in sympathy with rye.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

CHICAGO, July 29.

September 2.27-7/8
December 2.29-5/8.
May 2.24.
July unquoted.

LONDON WHEAT.

London, July 29.

London Australian Wheat (bulk) f.o.b. 109 Oct—Nov.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, July 30

MILLS

Apollo 3-8 3-9 3-8
Bharat 39-4 39-8
Bharucha Defd. 5-3
B. Dyeing 1085 77-8 83-12 73-12 75
C. India 291 94 90
Century 532-8
Colaba 172-8 75
E. Textiles 525
Finlay 312 19 16 17 15-8
Gokak 314 13-8 14 11-8 12
I. U. Defd. 2-8 2-7-6 2-8 2-7-6
I. U. Ord. 13-15 13-13 13-15 13-13
Indore 530 17-8
Kohinoor 326 29 26 28-8 24 26
Laxmi 740
Meyer 151-4
Morarji 520
New City 211-4 7-8
New Great 163
Podar 175
Swadesi 612 23 6 9
Simplex 212 13 8-8 10-8
Tata Mils 72 71-8
Vishnu 292-8

BANKS

Baroda 164
Central 90 90-8 89-12 90
Imperial Old 2062-8 56-4
Imperial New 516-4
India 211-8 10
Reserve 112-8
Union 9-9
U. Commercial 62-8
C. P. Railway 110

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad 115-10 14-6 15
Andhra Valley 1537-8 35 37-8
Bombay Suburban 150
Karachi 137-8
Surat 155
Hydro 165
Hydro Preference 132-8
Power 1652-8 55 50 57-8

INSURANCE

New India 66-12 66-8
Vulcan 13-8

STEAMER

Bombay Steam 622-8
Scindia 26-12 26-10 26-13 26-10

STEEL

Bombay Steel 23 22-8 22-12 22-6 22-3 22-6
I. Iron 26-10 26-8 26-12 26-4 26-9 26-6
Tata Defd. 1635 52-8 35 40
Tata Ord. 320-8 25 20-8 21
Tata 2nd Pref. 140 39-8 39-12 39-8
Jam Wire 74 73.

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 311-4.
A.C.C. Old 167 66 67-8.
A.C.C. New 108.
Belapur 288 92 88 90 88-8.
B.B. Old 418-12 17-8 21-4 18-12.
B.B. New 149-6 50.
B.B. Petrol 2-3-6.
I. Bleaching 18.
Port Canning 78
P. Const. 192 98 97 98.
Shivrajpur 35-8.
Tata Chem. 16 16-2 16.
Tata Pref. 135.
Tata Oil 56-8 56 57.
Walchandnagar 231-4.
Wimco 297-8 95 98-12.

SPECIAL

Central Bank New 91 90-8.
India Bank Coupon 38-8 37-8.
Colaba Coupon 42.
Hindustan Commercial Bank 27.
Jost Engineering 86.
Ahmedabad Elec. New 12-12 13
Muhamodi Steam 94-8.
Hayadari Const. 18-14.

Shipping News

IMPORTS

BOMBAY, Friday.

S. S. RIJNKERK.

FROM PORT SUDAN: 380 bags gum Arabic 100 bales cotton.

S. S. ROTTI

FROM LOS ANGELES: 21644 bags soda ash 110 drums caustic soda 50 rolls prepared roofing materials 70096 cases rubber 360 bags dyes 100 drums lubricating oil 138 cases containers for motor cars.

FROM SANFRANCISCO: 1200 drums lubricating oil 200 drums lubricating grease 135 bxs ballbearing 880 bags soda ash 338 drums dyestuff 55664 fire bricks 997 pcs steel plates.

FROM MANILA: 127 drums copper wire scraps 109 pcs heavy brass scraps.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER: 10429 slabs brand electrilytic 51619 pcs copper ingot bars 2410 pcs copper large ingot.

FROM PORTLAND OREGON: 450 bdls newsprint paper 156 bales printing paper.

FROM COLOMBO: 730 cases cocoanut 50 bags areconuts.

FROM SINGAPORE: 11244 bags sago flour 1320 cases rattans 1532 bags beetle nuts 1065 bags sago seeds.

EXPORTS

GOODS ENTERED FOR EXPORT.

S. S. VARSOVA:—80 bdls betle nuts N. B. Kakad.

S. S. MOZAFFAR.

To Jeddah:—30 jottas dry ginger; 5 pkts tamrind; 8 bags cardamoms Y. V. Chandbhai.

S. S. BHARATMATA.

To Karachi:—190 bales cotton piecegood—H. Rattanchand; 74 bags tobacco—C. Ambalal; 9 bales handloom cotton piecegood—C. Hoosein Bros.; 71 bales handloom cotton piecegood—Kardar Handloom Co-operative Society; 25 cases art silk piecegood—G. D. T Moorhus: 21 cases harmless medicine—T. Surin and Co., 10 cases harmless medicine—S. Mohmed and Son; 200 bags soft stone powder—H.E.H. Vahmohmed; 20 bales handloom cotton piecegood—V. Suleman.

S. S. ARDENSKERK.

To Sydney:—240 bags walnuts—D. Dholandas.

FORMOSA.

To Antwerp:—434 bags crushed bones Asian Commercial.

S. S. PURNEA.

To Colombo:—50 bales cotton waste—Jain and Co.

S. S. KHANDALA.

To Mombassa:—6 cases drug un—The Zandu Pharmacentical Works Ltd., 10 bags cotton sewing threads—P. Gulabdas and Co.

S. S. DWARAKA.

To Karachi:—124 bales handloom cotton piecegood—Suzad Vaseer Weaving Works; 40 bales handloom cotton piecegood—H. L. H. Nabi Miyaji; 40 bales handloom cotton piecegood—Raheman and Co., 17 bales handloom cotton piecegoods—S. H. Ebrahim; 200 bdls bidi leaves—A. K. A. Sakoor; 400 bdls bidi leaves—H. H. Sarif; 100 bdls bidi leaves—H. L. Abdulla; 100 bdls bidi leaves—E. Abba; 125 bdls bidi leaves A. S. Tayub.

Arrivals And Departures Of Steamers

ARRIVAL.

ROCKEY MOUNTAIN PARK (Andrew Craford and Co.) from Seelong on July 29, (Dominion Trading Co.).

"PORT CHIPEWYAN" (Bharat Lines) from Norfolk July 30 (Bharat Lines).

"OZARD" (B.I.S.N.) from Shanghai on July 30 carrying general cargo 9496 tons (M.M.)

"PURNEA" (B.I.S.N.) from Karachi on July 30 carrying general cargo 3821 tons (M.M.)

"SERAMPORE" (East Asiatic Co.) from Calcutta on July 30 carrying general cargo 3600 tons (Carstens)

"ALAVI" (Mogul Lines from Karachi on July 30 carrying general cargo 815 tons (M.M.)

DEPARTURES.

"JANAKI" (Malabar Steam Ship Co.) to Cochin on July 29 carrying general cargo.

"MONGOLIA" (East Asiatic Co.) to Kobe on July 30 carrying 17 passengers and general cargo 6300 tons.

"OMONDE" (Orient Lines) to London on July carrying 588 passengers and frozen and general cargo.

"INDIA ENDEVOUR" (Indian Steam Ship Co.) to Australia on July 29 carrying general cargo.

"MONTGOMERY" City (Ellerman Line) to Calcutta on July 29 carrying general cargo.

"RIGINKERK" (United Netherland Navigation) to Brisbane on July 29 carrying general cargo 5400 tons and 21 passengers.

"PILOT BUTTE" (Overseas Tankship Corporation) to Shanghai on July 29 carrying kero and diesel oil.

"M. V. SONAVATI" (B.S.N.) to Cochin on July 29 carrying 10 passengers and general cargo.

E. BENGAL JUTE EXPORT

DACCA, July 29. (A.P.I.): The total export of East Bengal raw jute to Calcutta and to other foreign countries via Chittagong port, amounted to 232,40,000 mds. or 46,48,000 bales during the period between July 1947 and April 1948 according to the East Bengal Jute Prices Directorate Bulletin for March and April 1948.

Of this quantity 41,34,000 bales were exported to Calcutta by vessels and country boats and 5,14,000 bales via Chittagong to overseas countries. In terms of money the jute export via Chittagong during March amounted to Rs. 191 lakhs and during April to Rs. 221 lakhs.

The export figures to Calcutta do not include those carried by railway as the figures are not yet available.

Another interesting feature is that while the export of raw jute via Chittagong amounted to 5,14,000 bales during the nine months of the current jute year 1947-48, the highest figure of jute export via Chittgong during the past 15 years was only 239,000 the minimum annual export during that period being 99,000 bales. As many as 23 jute firms have so far registered in Eastern Pakistan after the partition of Bengal.

PEPPER CLOSES UNCHANGED TO 200 HIGHER

NEW YORK, July 29 (U.P.A.): On the New York market today, pepper prices closed unchanged to 200 points higher with one contract sold.

The upswing into the new high ground for the year reflected the strong spot situation and scarcity of offerings.

Some dealers were inclined to look with askance at the current market levels while considering that the spot market had risen nearly 20 cents per pound during July.

In spite of the tight supply situation here and uncertainty over future shipments from the Far East, dealers contended that the current high prices might affect the consumption rate and promote substitute use.

Closing prices included:—

September 66 cents bid,
October 65 cents nom,
December 64 cents bid,
January 59 cents nom,
March 56 cents bid.
May-July 54 cents asked.

In the ready market, black pepper was quoted at 70-72 cents asked and white pepper at 75 cents nominal.

Other seed prices included:—

Castorseeds: dol. 135 nom per long ton fob Brazilian ports;

Cottonseeds: dol. 110 nom per ton, basis Memphis depending on quality;

Flaxseeds dol. 6.10 per bushel, Minneapolis;

Linseed Oil: 27.8 cents per pound in tank cars;

Peanuts: 18.50-.75 cents per pound fob point of shipment;

Groundnut oil: 27 cents per pound, traded.

BAG TRADE OCCUPIES WORTH STREET ATTENTION

NEW YORK, July 29 (U.P.A.): Attention on the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market today was occupied by bag trade inquiry for Osnaburgs plus the sharp rise in Calcutta burlap quotations. Burlap handlers temporarily withdrew their offerings on spot goods pending further developments in the primary market. Trade reports coupled the strength in the subcontinent market with rumours of large scale buying there for Argentine account plus disquieting rumours on the jute crop situation.

In the cotton goods section, interest slackened as buyers need no additional stocks at present.

Position Of Scheduled Banks

The following is the statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on the 23rd July:—

1. Demand Liabilities in India:		Rs.
(i) Borrowing from banks	23,26,40,000	
(ii) Other demand liabilities	6,76,

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd No B 1065

Shanker Never Knew About Conspiracy Till Jan. 20

APPROVER'S DISCLOSURES IN GODSE TRIAL

Defence Counsel's Protest Against "Embarrassing Procedure"

NEW DELHI, July 30 (UPI) Mr. Inamdar, Counsel for Gopal Godse and Dr. Parchure submitted an application to the Court objecting to the production of a bag as a piece evidence at a stage when the fourteen hour's exhaustive examination-in-chief of approver Badge is already over, and the cross-examination on behalf of the accused number seven (Vir Savarkar) has already began and completed.

The Application says that no case has been made out by the prosecution "for seeking this indulgence of this court to reverse the order of examination of the witness much more so in the case of an approver's statement".

EMBARRASSING PROCEDURE

The accused applicant also placed record their protest against "the embarrassing procedure adopted by the prosecution in taking advantage of the apparent lacuna in the procedural rules and keeping in their possession to all the pieces of evidence such as documents, memos and lists compiled during investigation and the evidence in the nature of article and materials, to the last moment of exhibiting them and not filling them in the court along with the charge sheet".

Proceedings In Detail

RED FORT, July 30, (API): Mr. Inamdar, counsel for Dr. Parchure and Gopal Godse, two of the eight accused under trial on charges of murder and conspiracy arising out of the assissination of Mahatma Gandhi, submitted to the Special Court today, when it resumed hearing of the case, that the production of approver Digambar Ramchandra Badge as almost the last witness of the incident of January 20 (explosion of gun cotton slab at Birla House, etc) had prejudiced his client in the cross-examination of the corroborating witnesses produced at the beginning of the trial.

Mr Inamdar requested the court to record his "protest".

Mr. V.V. Oak, counsel for Nathuram Godse joined the protest

ORDER OF PRODUCING WITNESS

Judge: Could you have compelled the prosecution?

Mr. Inamdar: I know that I cannot compel the prosecution to change their order of producing witness. but they should have given me an opportunity to cross-examine witnesses in such order as would not have prejudiced my client. This is particularly the case in regard to the approver, who has given such detailed deposition. It would have been fair to my client if the approver had been produced forthwith in view of the fact that there was no difficulty in doing so. Therefore, I wanted to.....

Judge: Just to protest?

Mr. Inamdar: Yes. I want to place it on record.

Mr. V. V. Oak, Counsel for Nathuram Godse: I support Mr. Inamdar.

DELAYED SITTING

When Mr. Inamdar was about to begin the cross-examination of Badge, Shanker Kistayya (Badge's servant) stood up in the dock and said that yesterday he had asked his counsel to put certain questions to Badge but he had not done so. Shanker requested the court that he be allowed to cross-examine Badge himself.

The Judge granted his request.

The court met today at 11.20 a.m. instead of at 10 a.m. The delay, it is learnt, was due to the fact that the record of Badge's voluminous evidence had to be gone through.

Translation of Shanker's questions presented some difficulties. Shanker knows only Telugu while Badge is giving evidence in Marathi. Similarly, Shanker's interpreter is conversant only with English. The difficulties were met by Shanker's interpreter translating his questions into English and the English translation being retranslated into Marathi. The same procedure was followed with regard to Badge's replies.

In reply to a question put by Shanker, Badge said that Shanker and himself were speaking in Marathi when they went to the Marina Hotel on January 20.

Shanker: When instructions were given to all at Marina Hotel, did you give any instructions to me in Marathi?

Badge: When discussions took place in Marina Hotel as to how "the stuff" was to be distributed and how it was to be used, I did not tell Shanker how it was to be distributed. I suggested to Shanker while going down from the Marina Hotel to Birla House what part he has to play.

Shanker: Did I help in fixing up the detonator into the gun cotton slab and hand-grenade?

Badge: He did not. He was just standing.

Shanker: When we went to the jungle behind the Hindu Mahasabha Bhavan and I was asked to fire a shot, where was I standing?

Badge: Shanker was standing nearby when Apte called him and asked him to try a shot.

Shanker: Did I want to shoot by myself or I was asked by someone else?

Badge: Shanker himself did not express any desire to fire a shot. Apte told him just to press the trigger of the revolver.

Shanker: When we went to Birla House on the morning of January 20, did you ask me to do anything?

Badge: I did not give any instructions to Shanker.

Shanker: Did I ask you at any time what all this was about?

Badge: Shanker did not ask me. I myself told him while we were getting down from Marina Hotel on January 20.

Shanker: When we went to Birla House about five on January 20, where was I standing?

Badge: Shanker was standing to the left of Mahatma Gandhi.

Shanker: Where was I standing at Birla House when you called me to come to the taxi?

Badge: Shanker was standing near me at the gate when I signalled him towards the taxi.

Shanker: When you handed over the hand-grenade to me near the taxi, did you ask me to do anything?

Badge: I asked him not to do anything with it till I gave him instructions.

Shanker: When you told me that we were going to Delhi, I asked you why we were going?

Badge: I told Shanker we were going to Delhi with Nathuram Godse and Apte. He did not ask me anything.

Shanker: When we went to Savarkar Sadan at Shivaji Park in Bombay, where did you leave me?

Badge: Shanker was kept near the taxi outside the house.

Shanker: When you conspired to kill Gandhiji, was I aware of this?

DOUBLE CROSS-EXAMINATION

Mr. Dange, counsel for Karkare, then said: "It is double cross-examination. Even in cross-examination double questions are not asked.

The Judge suggested that the question may be split into two: Was there a conspiracy to kill Gandhiji? and did I know of it till the last moment?

Mr. Daphtary Chief Prosecution Counsel,. suggested that the question may be put like: Assuming there was a conspiracy, did I know of it till the last moment?

Mr Dange and Mr. Banerjee approved the question:

Shanker then asked "assuming that there was a conspiracy to murder Mahatma Gandhi, did I know if it even though I was moving about with them in Poona and Delhi?

HE KNEW NOTHING ABOUT IT

Badge: Shanker knew nothing about it in Bombay or Delhi. I told him while we went to Marina Hotel about four p.m. on January 20.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inamdar, Badge said that he had come to Delhi on January 19 and stayed in the Hindu Mahasabha Hall. He went to sleep at 11-30 p.m. that night. He had not noticed any beared man like himself in the hall.

Mr. Inamdar: I gather you get up late in the morning?

Badge: I regularly get up at 4-30 a.m. every day and take exercise (laughter).

Witness said he had got up about 4-30 a.m. or 5 a.m. on January 20. Madanlal, Gopal Godse, Shanker and himself were staying in the hall then. It was drizzling when he reached Delhi on January 19. It was also drizzling when he got up the morning of January 20.

It drizzled till 7-30 or 8 in the morning on January 20

Asked whether he had purchased any woollen wear before coming to Delhi, Badge said that even in the severest winter, he was accustomed to wearing nothing heavier than a shirt. He had given Shanker two cotton coats and they had two or three rugs also. They did not bring any woollen clothing from Bombay.

PRAYER GROUND ON HIGHER LEVEL

The prayer ground at Birla House, said Badge, was on a higher level. Whether it was one foot or one and half feet higher he could not say. The stone floor of the verandah on which Gandhiji used to sit was four or six inches higher still.

"It took us about an hour and half or an hour and 45 minutes to go to Birla House and return", he added.

When he returned to the Hindu Mahasabha Bhawan, Gopal Godse and Madanlal had bathed. Whether Karkare had a bath or not he did not know.

Question: Is it a fact that at this time you went alone to the jungle to answer a call of nature and that you were accosted by a forest guard?

Ans: It is not a fact. There was a latrine and bathroom in the Hindu Mahasabha office itself and there was no need for me to go out. Besides, I had already done all that thing early in the morning when I got up.

Early in the morning on January 20, he noticed Gopal Godse's steel trunk and also a bedding wrapped up in a "dari".

Question: You have told the police about Madanlal's bedding. Did you tell them about Gopal Godse's bedding?

Ans: I was not asked by the police about everybody's bedding. I was asked about the bedding only of a particular person and I told them.

Question: Did you tell the police that when Madanlal and Karkare went to Marina Hotel at noon, they carried their luggage?

The Judge recorded Badge's saying that the word used by him "saman" meaning gun cotton slabs, etc.

Mr. Inamdar contended that Badge had used the Marathi equivalent of the English word "luggage" while Mr. Daphtari, Chief Prosecuting Counsel, denied that Badge had used the word "luggage".

The Judge said that the interpreter's translation ought to be final, as the interpreter was under oath and he could be sentenced to imprisonment if he did not carry out his duties properly (laughter). If Mr. Inamdar still objected, he could put in his objection.

The interpreter translated Badge as follows: "I did not use the word 'luggage, I said 'saman'.

Asked whether it was a fact that Maharashtrians did not use an upper cloth as the Madrasis did, Badge said that it was a custom among Maharashtrians to wear a dhoti or a piece of cloth on the shoulder and he had used a towel for the purpose.

Replying to another question, Badge said that he knew Apte very well.

Question: Did you find that Apte thought too much of himself?

Mr. Daphtari objected to the question, saying that Mr. Inamdar was asking for Badge's opinion.

Mr. Inamdar: I will ask another question. As a propagandist of the Hindu Mahasabha, you had to talk very much?

Ans: It is true that as a propagandist one has to shout a lot to convince other people of his opinions (laughter). But there was no occasion for me to make speeches. My work was only to make collections and as soon as a person put money in the collection box, I had no further business with him.

Mr. Inamdar reminded Badge that they (Badge and others) had gone to Marina Hotel in the afternoon on January 20 and had discussions about the arrangements, what part each one had to pay, etc.

There was some confusion about Mr. Inamdar's next question. Mr. Inamdar asked whether it was a fact that when they were discussing these things in the room in which Nathuram Godse was lying ill (with a headache), Nathuram Godse asked them not to discuss it in his room but to go to the bath room.

After some discussion about the wording, when the question was ultimately recorded by the Judge, the words "how the stuff was to be used" occurred. Mr. Inamdar said that he did not want the question to be put in that form and rather than put it that way, he would withdraw the question.

The Judge said that the word "these things" had to be made precise.

The Judge remarked that while the answer was being recorded, Mr. Bhopatkar called Mr. Inamdar and there was a lot of discussion between them. "So it is actually what Mr. Bhopatkar wants to put through you. You represent two accused before me, and each counsel stands separately from the other".

The Judge said that if counsel wanted to consult each other, they could do so after informing him, so that he could stop the proceedings for the time being.

The Judge recorded that at this stage, after consulting Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar counsel did not press the question

Mr. Dange suggested that the words "chief defence counsel" be put after "Bhopatkar".

Mr. Daphtari: No, No. There is no chief defence counsel.

DICTATING THE QUESTIONS

Mr. Mengle: I do not protest that while Mr. Inamdar was having a discussion with Mr. Bhopatkar the prosecution counsel, Mr. Daphtari, was dictating the question to your Honour while we were inattentive.

Mr. Daphtari resented Mr. Mengle's remarks and said that he had always tried to assist in the formulation of a question in proper words. He submitted that his impression was also that Mr. Inamdar did use the words recorded.

Mr. Mengle: May I ask with all respect whether it is not a fact that my learned friend (Mr. Daphtari) dictated this particular question?

Judge: No, that is not a fact. He (Mr. Daphtari) just wanted to see what I had taken down.

Mr. Mengle: Then I sit down. I have nothing more to say.

Mr. Inamdar: Is it a fact that you held discussions in Nathuram Godse's room at Marina Hotel on January 20 for taking part in a demonstration to be staged at the prayer ground before Mahatma Gandhi?

Mr. Daphtari: I object. It is a double question and an unfair question.

Mr. Inamdar: I concede. I am prepared to split it.

Mr. Inamdar: Is it a fact that conversations took place in Nathuram Godse's room about staging a demonstration at the Prayer Ground before Mahatma Gandhi?

Badge: It is not true that the conversations which took place in Nathuram Godse's room related to staging a demonstration.

Badge added that he stood facing Mahatma Gandhi for three or four minutes at the Prayer Ground on January 20 When Madanlal was being lead away to custody he turned back and stood facing the audience. He had seen five or seven persons in Khaki dress at the prayer meeting but he could not say whether they were military men or policemen. None of them had arms.

The last time he saw Gopal Godse on January 20 was while Badge was standing at the rear side of Birla House inside the compound at the chawl. While he was at the Prayer Ground he did not see his taxi driver coming in and going out.

He reached the Hindu Mahasabha office in 20 minutes from Birla House. He did not lock up the hall when he left for the railway station.

When he left for the railway station the beddings of Madanlal and Gopal Godse were lying in the hall.

When he reached the Hindu Mahasabha Bhavan in New Delhi on January 19, he chowkidar was sleeping and he woke him up. Badge added he was a servant and not chowkidar. Badge did not meet him on January 20.

To fire a revolver, Badge stated, one has to bring it to his ears, stretch his hand and pull the trigger. He did not notice any demonstrations being staged in Bombay on January 15 and 17 praying for the long life of Mahatma Gandhi as Gandhiji was observing a fast then.

After the cross-examination of Badge was over, Mr. C. K. Daphtari Chief Prosecuting Counsel asked the permission of the Court to re-examine Badge and bring some exhibits. He said that in the course of his deposition Badge had constantly made a distinction between "saw" and "met". Badge had used the word "met" when he had actually talked to a man and had used the word "saw" when he had only seen a person.

Mr. Daphtari: I want your honour to bear this distinction in mind.

Judge: You should have raised the point then:

Daphtari: I cannot because it was cross-examination.

"AMBIGUOUS & DOUBTFUL"

Mr. Daphtari added that he wanted to re-examine the approver in some cases as a matter of right arising out of cross-examination and in other cases out of the indulgence of the court. In both the cases, he said, his idea was only to make clear certain ambiguous and doubtful utterances of the approver in the course of cross-examination.

On re-examination, Badge identified a canvas bag as the bag in which he had wrapped up two revolvers before putting it in the taxi at Birla House on the evening of January 20.

Mr. Daphtari said he was producing only the bag and not the contents (a pencil, tooth paste, soap and a mirror).

DEFENCE COUNSEL'S PROTEST

Before the bag was put up for identification, defence counsel had entered a protest against "the embarrassing procedure adopted by the prosecution in taking advantage of the apparent lacuna in the procedural rules and keeping in their possession all the pieces of evidence such as documents, memos, and lists compiled during investigation and the evidence in the nature of articles and materials, to the last moment of exhibiting them and not filing them in the court along with the charge-sheet".

Badge said that the distance between the entrance of Savarkar Sadan and the edge of the road would be 15 to 18 feet in a direct line.

Mr. Daphtari desired to re-examine Badge on his answer during cross-examination that Apte and Godse were persons of independent mind but that they did consult some persons occasionally. Mr. Daphtari wanted to ask "do you know who are the persons whom they consult occasionally".

Mr. Bhopatkar: Counsel for Mr. Savarkar said that the answer "they did consult some persons occasionally" was not in reply to his question but was an addition made by witness. Therefore, prosecution were not entitled to re-examine him on the point.

Judge: For everything you cannot have an answer "yes" or "no".

"I think that the answer requires clarification.

When the question was put to Badge, he replied "they (Apte and Nathuram Godse) used to consult the President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha for the time being".

Mr. Daphtari: Anyone else?

Mr. Bhopatkar objected to the question on the ground that witness had already given his reply and Daphtari was not entitled in re-examination to put more questions.

Badge replied that they (Apte and Nathuram Godse) used to consult Annarao Bhopatkar, Tatyarao Savarkar and G. V. Ketkar.

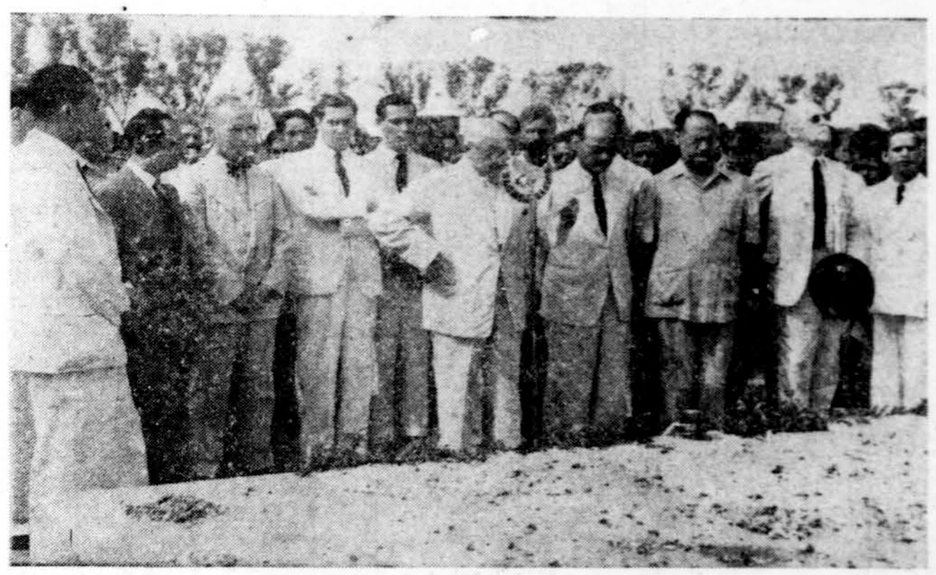
Referring to Mr. Bhopatkar's objection, the Judge said that he was adding the words "later on witness deposed". Mr. Inamdas was the only defence counsel who desired to cross-examine.

On re-examination, Badge said in reply to Mr. Inamdar that the bag which he had identified during re-examination had not been shown to him since his arrest. He had also not identified the bag anywhere in the identification parade.

BADGE'S EVIDENCE CONCLUDES

Examination of Badge, who has been in the witness box since July 20, has concluded, but the court is sitting tomorrow in order to read out to him his evidence. No evidence will be recorded tomorrow.

HOMAGE TO MAHATMA



The U.N. Commission for Kashmir paid homage to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi on Thursday at Raj Ghat where they offered floral wreaths followed by two minutes silence. Mr. Egbert Graeffe (Chairman of the Commission) speaks after the ceremony.

DEFENCE COUNSEL LODGES PROTEST

CABINET CRISIS IN VINDHYA PRADESH

Bundelkhand Ministers Fail To Take Oath Of Allegiance

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, July 30.

Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh, ex-Premier, Rewa State and hitherto the Adviser to Rajpramukh, Vindhya Union, has resigned his post and passed through home town. 'en route' to Amraoti, his home town. When interviewed Mr. Deshmukh expressed reluctance to throw light on causes which forced him to resign, but indicated that he could not sail smoothly with the newly formed Ministry in the matter policy and administration.

Although Captain Avadhesh Pratapsingh has been elected Premier, Vindhya Pradesh Union, and he has announced names of his Cabinet Ministers, of whom three are from Bagelkhand Ministers appear to be not predelkhund States.

Three Ministers have jailed hitherto to take the oath of allegiance.

It is reported a deadlock has been created over the distribution of portfolios. Bundelkhund Ministers it is learnt demand equal share in important key portfolios which Baghelkhand Ministers appeal to be not prepared to concede. The Premier Avadhesh Pratapsingh is running the Union's administration with the help of his three colleagues from Baghelkhand.

COMMUNIST PARTY IN YUGOSLAVIA

BELGRADE, July 29 (Reuter)—Marshal Tito was elected Secretary-General of the Yugoslav Communist Party at a meeting of the party's Central Committee, today.

The Committee elected as Secretaries of the Party Politbureau three men who were mentioned with Tito in he Cominform's censuhe Edvard Kerdelj, Milovan Djilas and Alexander Ranjoviteh.

32 INSURGENTS KILLED

Drive Against Guerillas In Central Malaya

KUALA LUMPUR, July 30 (Reuter)—Police and troops today scored their biggest success against insurgents in Central Malaya when, in a dawn attack, they struck against two jungle hideouts south of the Batuarang coalfield near here.

It was estimated that 32 insurgents were killed and 20 taken prisoner.

Making their second big offensive this week in Central Malaya, the combined forces surprised the insurgents, a police officer said. Spotting planes and radio communications were used.

Many insurgents' buildings were set ablaze and aircraft reported big fires in the area.

STENGUNS FROM AUSTRALIA

CANBARA, July 30 (U.P.I.) Mr J B. Chiefly, the Australian Premier, stated that an Australian plane was due at Singapore today with 100 stenguns and ammunition for use by the British in maintaining law and order. The guns had been held in Australia on behalf of Britain

CONGRESSMEN & MINISTRIES

Gujarat's Protest To Rajen Babu: Kher's Statement Sequel

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, July 29.—Several office-bearers and members of the Gujerat Congress Committee have addressed a letter to the Congress President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, drawing his attention towards the statement made by Bombay Premier, Mr. B. G. Kher, at the Collectors' Conference in Bombay regarding Congressmen's interference in Government administration.

It is stated that the whole pyramidical structure of Congress and its rule is due to the people. Representatives of Congress are sitting today in Ministries and therefore people would naturally expect the promises of the past to be fulfilled by Congress as it is in power.

The relations of Congress with Government are not classified and defined. People identify Congress with Government Ministers like Mr B G Kher in Bombay and Mr Mishra in C P threaten to deal severely with Congressmen if they interfere with administration and openly run down and charge Congressmen with interference in Administration. What must be their idea of the type of State they dream, and idea of interference in administration, we are not aware. However, it appears to be a disease with Ministers to reprimand and run down Congressmen, for any discontent among people, in order to absolve themselves from liabilities of mal-administration and mishandling of people's problems.

U. S. MEDICAL CIRCLES STIRRED

Surgeon To Pay £ 6,500 Damages For Wrong Diagnosis

LONDON, July 29. (Reuter): Mr. James Forbes Whiteford, an American Consulting Engineer living in Middlesex, was, today awarded £6 300 damages against a surgeon. Mr. John Bowman Hunter, who in 1942 wrongfully diagnosed that he had cancer of the bladder and told him he had only a few months to live.

The judge, summing up his finding in the case, which has stirred medical circles for many weeks, found that Mr. Hunter had been negligent in his examination. He had failed to take a specimen growth for examination as had been done by the American surgeon who later examined Mr. Whiteford and found no trace of cancer.

CLAIM AGAINST ANOTHER DOCTOR DISMISSED.

By the Time Mr. Hunter's diagnosis was proved wrong, Mr Whiteford had given up his flat in England and sold his business interests here so that he could return to spend his last few months in the United States

Mr. Whitefords' claim for damages against Dr. Seymour, R. Gleed for alleged negligence was dismissed on the grounds that Dr. Gleed, a general practitioner, was following general medical practice when he accepted Mr. Hunter's diagnosis.

The Judge said that Mr. Hunter reached his decision that cancer existed merely 'by sight and touch and relying on past experience." Mr. Hunter's duty was to have made a microscopic examination and used a cystoscope if it was reasonable to do so. He could not accept Mr Hunter's argument for not having done so

Stay of execution for 28 days was granted to allow for an appeal.

"World Peace Day" On August 6

NEW DELHI, July 30. (U.P.I.): "No more wars and no more Hiroshimas", is the slogan for the "World Peace Day", which is to be commemorated throughout the world on August 6, the date on which the first atom bomb was dropped on Hiroshima.

The purpose of this commemoration day, which has been sponsored by prominent persons from several countries, would be to make the people realise the devastation and destruction caused by war and to inculcate in them the need for peace among all nations.

In Delhi, the Day will be observed by the "Caravan of India" at 6-0 p.m., at the Constitution Club where representatives of India, China, France, United Kingdom, United States and Russia are expected to speak.

MUTT AND JEFF—Jeff's Twin Brother Is No Doubt Slightly On the Bashful Side By BUD FISHER

MUTT, HAVE YOU SOME COTTON BATTING?
COTTON? SURE!
WHAT CHA WANT IT FOR?
MY BROTHER, JULIUS GOT A LETTER FROM HIS GIRL AND HE CAN'T READ -
HE WANTS ME TO READ THE LETTER TO HIM!
BUT WHAT'S THE COTTON FOR?
TO STUFF IN MY EARS SO I CAN'T HEAR WHAT I'M READING! JULIUS GETS EMBARRASSED VERY EASY!
- and so my darling Julius I close with all my love and kisses to you -
OH, GOSH!

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